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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	Except Sundays & Public Holidays	P.M.	Sundays & Public Holidays Only	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	...Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	11.40	12.00		1.15		2.22	4.35	5.29	7.10
Yaumati...	...Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	—	12.09		1.24		2.31	4.44	5.38	7.19
Shatin ...	...Dep.	7.02	9.36	10.51	—	12.21		1.36		2.43	4.56	5.51	7.31
Taipo ...	...Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	—	12.34		1.49		2.56	5.09	6.04	7.44
Taipo Market	...Dep.	7.21	9.53	11.08	—	12.38		1.53		3.00	5.13	6.08	7.48
Fanling	...Dep.	7.32	10.03	11.18	—	12.48		2.03		3.11	5.24	6.19	7.58
Sheungshui	...Dep.	7.36	10.07	11.22	—	12.52		2.07		3.15	5.28	6.23	8.02
Shumchun	...Arr.	7.43	10.13	11.28	12.20	12.58		2.13		3.21	5.34	6.29	8.08

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumchun	...Dep.	7.21	8.05	10.38	11.40	1.56	3.00	4.17	5.13	6.08
Sheungshui	...Dep.	7.28	8.12	10.45	11.47	—	3.07	4.24	5.20	6.15
Fanling ...	...Dep.	7.32	8.16	10.49	11.51	—	3.11	4.28	5.24	6.19
Taipo Market	...Dep.	7.42	8.26	10.59	12.02	—	3.21	4.38	5.34	6.29
Taipo ...	...Dep.	7.46	8.30	11.04	12.07	—	3.25	4.42	5.38	6.33
Shatin ...	...Dep.	7.59	8.43	11.17	12.21	—	3.38	4.56	5.51	6.46
Yaumati...	...Dep.	8.12	8.55	11.29	12.33	—	3.50	5.08	6.03	6.58
Kowloon ..	...Arr.	8.20	9.03	11.37	12.41	2.37	3.58	5.16	6.11	7.06

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanling	...Dep.	7.45	11.30	2.20	6.25
Shataukok	...Arr.	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.20

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

STATIONS		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanling	...Dep.	7.45	11.30	3.20	6.25
Shataukok	...Arr.	8.40	12.25	4.15	7.20

WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shataukok	...Dep.	6.30	10.15	1.05	5.00
Fanling	...Arr.	7.25	11.10	2.00	5.55

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

STATIONS.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shataukok	...Dep.	6.30	10.15	2.05	5.00
Fanling	...Arr.	7.25	11.10	3.00	5.55

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HUSBANDS TO BE ADMITTED.

WOMEN COLONISTS CHANGE THEIR VIEWS.

MEN WANTED "TO DO THE HEAVY WORK."

LINGFIELD, August 5th.

An attempt by women to run a self-supporting colony here without the help of men has failed, and after an experiment of nearly six years it has been decided to admit husbands.

The colony, consisting of 100 acres, close to the main East Grinstead road, was bought by the Women's Farm and Garden Association. It was started by half a dozen young women who did not believe that men are solely the tillers of the soil. It was established as a colony of women with a communal ideal but independence of action in everything save the right to introduce a husband. They became tenants of small holdings of from three to five acres each.

One took up the breeding of Angora rabbits, another became the possessor of a small herd of cows, a third turned her land into a good vegetable garden; while a fourth, who is an excellent cook, made bread and cakes for the little community. They decided to sell their surplus produce to outsiders and built a shop on the road, where teas are supplied to motorists.

The Were Mill colony, as it is called from an old mill on the estate, became prosperous, its fruit trees numbered several hundreds.

To Do the Heavy Work.

But only a part of the land has been cultivated, and the women have had to admit that the colony is not all they desire. They have decided that a man's strength is needed to do the heavy work, and so they have relaxed the original rules. The members who have married will be able to let their husbands help them on their holdings, but the men, however, will not be allowed any voice in the management of the colony. The women are to retain control. Three husbands have already arrived at the colony.

Mrs. R. Gentry, a tall, graceful woman with fair shingled hair, said that the theory that women could suitably cultivate the soil without the assistance of men had broken down under experience.

"Apart from this," she said, "the colony has been a great success. Our shop is remarkably popular with week-end motorists. Each of us contributes her share to the stock, and our takings are between £5 and £7 each week-end."

HOW GERMANY IS PAYING.

DEVELOPING HER EXPORTS.

REPARATION AGENTS REPORT.

The report of the Agent-General for Reparation Payments, Mr. S. Parker Gilbert, dealing with the operation of the Dawes Plan for the first nine months of the second annuity year ended May 31st last, has just been published. It is dated Berlin, June 15th, and, after an exhaustive review of the working of the experts' scheme, it concludes:

"The fundamental basis of the plan is the mutual interest of all the parties to carry it out in good faith. During the period covered by this report, as from the beginning of the operation of the plan, the Allied Governments, the German Government, and all the agencies concerned in its execution have continued to work together loyally and in a spirit of friendly co-operation."

Mr. Gilbert points out that the stability of the German currency stands fully assured. Germany has made regularly and punctually the payments required of her, and the transfers to the creditor Powers have gone forward without disturbing the exchange.

Germany has paid during the first nine months of the second annuity year £41,071,253. The indications are that the year's collections of the transport tax will be fully adequate to cover the payments remaining to be made.

The British Share.

The British share of payments during that period was about £8,319,200.

Commenting upon credit conditions in Germany, the report says:

"It is not to be assumed that the reawakened capacity of the German investor to provide working capital for domestic use indicates that Germany is already fully capable of sustaining herself, but at least an advance in that direction has been made."

Mr. Gilbert further points out that German export trade has shown an increasing tendency to develop, and during the past six months there has been a substantial excess of exports over imports. "The period is too short and the conditions too exceptional to justify drawing conclusions for the future on this basis, but the movement of imports and exports during these months is none the less of the utmost interest."

CHINESE DETERMINATION TO TRADE.

UNDER ANY CONDITIONS.

BRISK BUSINESS DONE THROUGH NANKOW PASS.

The Chinese instinct for trade is one of the most powerful urges that moves any bunch of the human family, writes Mr. Rodney Gilbert in the *N.-C. Daily News*. No class is immune to it and there is no force that can stop a Chinese with a saleable article from going to a likely market. We hear a lot of the bombardment of Nankow pass with heavy howitzers and of the collapse of the Kuominchun under this insufferable shelling. Houses shook and windows rattled in Peking, 25 miles away, and the Kuominchun certainly cleared out for one reason or another. The country round Nankow is desolated. There are no farmers on the landscape and no civilians in the towns. One mountain half way up the pass is pitted with shell holes from base to summit.

SOLDIER MERCHANTS ON BOTH SIDES.

It is rather astonishing therefore to learn that the Peking-Kalgan railway, on which the supposedly murderous struggle was taking place, never actually stopped running and that the railway employees at Nankow did rather well as go-betweens, forwarding goods to and fro, between soldier merchants on both sides. With the suspension of normal traffic certain articles became unduly expensive in Kalgan, so soldier merchants of the Kuominchun got in touch with soldier merchants on the Fengtien side, through the railway men in the pass, the required luxuries were purchased in Peking, loaded on freight trucks, and actually shipped through both lines in the thick of the fighting. It is hard to believe, but it is true.

In 1924, in Kiangsu, when it was impossible to move freight, soldiers on the Huangtu front would get leave, go to Nanking, and buy a few cases of cigarettes, boxes of cakes, candies, candles and all such odds and ends and, by bullying the distracted railway folk, get them down to the front, freight free, as their personal effects. There it was quite a common sight to find a man in full uniform, his bayoneted rifle leaning against the wall behind him, presiding over a little stand on which all manner of delicacies were displayed, haggling over prices and making change briskly, with no sense whatever of the incongruity of the picture he made.

NO OBSTACLE TO TRADE.

On the Saturday of the very heavy bombardment at Nankow, when it was alleged that the Kuominchun could not stand their ground but had to abandon their positions, it can be proven by documents that 42 cases of cigarettes (a case being a good-sized wooden box) went up the pass with other merchandise by rail! During a month of the heavy fighting tons of freight went both ways and one tobacco company knows beyond doubt that 150 cases of its cigarettes were carried through both lines by the enterprising railway men and delivered in Kalgan, where the soldiers sold them at 50 cents for a packet of ten. It may or may not be true that the Kuominchun cannot abide an incessant shower of high explosive from the new 150 mm. guns, but they prove no real obstacle to really lucrative commercial traffic.

We wonder why the Customs returns keep up in spite of seemingly intolerable conditions throughout the greater part of the country. Such cases as these show that normal returns do not prove normal conditions, but that impossible conditions stimulate the trader that is the bigger part of every Chinese, whether in or out of uniform, to phenomenal enterprise and ingenuity. Goods in demand must get to a good market and no engine of destruction yet introduced into this country will stop commercial traffic if the profits on the other side of it are sufficiently big.

TRAGEDY IN INDIA.

COINCIDENCE OF TWO BROTHERS' DEATHS.

LAHORE, August 20th.

A Rohtak message reports that Chaudhuri Tekram, member of the Punjab Legislative Council, was killed on August 10th on the road leading from the city to the civil station. The police have arrested a man in connection with the alleged crime.

Chaudhuri Tekram's elder brother, it may be recalled, also met with his death in similar circumstances about nine months ago.

REHABILITATION OF YOKOHAMA.

PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION WORK.

LATEST REPORT.

An interesting report outlining the progress of reconstruction work undertaken at Yokohama since the great earthquake and fire of September, 1923, has been received from the British Consulate-General at Yokohama, and published in the *Board of Trade Journal*. The description of the work carried out at the port and harbour, based on Japanese official reports, is as follows:—

The principal damage to the harbour was (i.) the collapse of the wharves; (ii.) the destruction of the pier, and (iii.) the subsidence of the breakwater. The Central Government immediately set about the work of reconstruction, and instituted emergency works as a first measure with a view to restoring communication between shore and harbour. At the same time investigations were made and plans for permanent restoration prepared. Work was begun in October, 1923, and by March, 1925, wharves No. 1 to 13 were reconstructed, wharf No. 13 being made into a landing-stage. Not only were all the other wharves made capable of mooring large ocean-going steamers, but Nos. 4, 9, 10 and 11 were taken 48ft. further out, so that the width of the quays, formerly 360ft., was increased to 408ft. An area of 10,528 square yards was reclaimed, that available for landing goods being thus much greater than before the earthquake. The widening of the quays also had the effect of increasing the mean depth of water alongside wharf No. 4 at low water spring tides from 32ft. to 34ft., and alongside wharves Nos. 9, 10 and 11 from 25-28ft. to 26-30ft. Wharf No. 12 was taken 60ft. further out, increasing the quay space by 2,040 square yards and the depth alongside from 20ft. to 24ft.

STRENGTHENING OF PIERS.

The reconstruction of the pier was begun in November, 1924, and was prosecuted with all possible speed. The retaining wall at the landward end was completed by March, 1925, the pier proper by July, and the seaward terminal of the pier by October. The bridgework connecting the mooring berths with the shore was shortened from 390ft. to 168ft., and although the total length from shore to seaward extremity was thus shortened by 222ft., this reduction was only in the connection between the mooring berths and the shore, and greatly facilitated communication between ship and shore. The former method of construction by hollow cast-iron pillars having resulted in buckling under the stress of the earthquake, in the reconstructed pier 7in. round steel pillars were used, set in 6ft. steel screw piles. All castings being steel, great additional resistance to earthquake is attained. The depth alongside has been increased from 35ft. to 36ft. 3in. The work was entirely completed by the end of September, 1925, and, together with the restoration of the wharves, affords a great increase in capacity and facilities as compared with those before the earthquake. The reconstruction of the breakwaters was begun simultaneously with that of the wharves, immediately after the earthquake, and repairs of the eastern breakwater were completed by March, 1924, and of the northern breakwater by May, 1924.

PORT LANDING FACILITIES.

The principal landing facilities consist of warehouses, sheds, landing wharves, cranes and railways. Of sheds on wharves Nos. 1 to 12, Shed 4, which is at the principal wharf for large mail steamers, will be of two storeys, and will contain a waiting-room and passengers inquiry office. Construction has been begun, and about 10 per cent. has been completed. This shed will be finished by the end of this year. The sheds on wharves Nos. 7, 8 and 12 will also be completed in 1926. Repairs and rebuilding of the other sheds are already completed. About 20 per cent. of the roads in the Customs enclosure have been reconstructed. As the railway lines must necessarily await the completion of the roads, these have not yet been permanently restored, but will be completed at the same time as the roads. Upon completion of all the warehouses and sheds directly connected with the harbour, the effective area of these buildings, which was 200,000 square yards before the earthquake, will be increased to 276,520 square yards.

In order to provide the necessary facilities for a commercial port, it was found necessary to reconstruct two main canals, of a total length of 9,090 metres, at an estimated cost of Y.5,612,000. Of this 1,090 metres has been completed, a further 545 metres is in progress, and a contract for 2,182 metres has been offered for tender. Thirty-seven bridges are to be reconstructed, and work is in progress on 15 of them.

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CRUELTY.

THE BLOOD LUST OF DZIERZYNSKI.

[BY THE VERY REV. W. R. INGE, DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.]

The sudden death of Dzierzynski, about which the whole truth may not have been told, has removed from the earth one of the most horrible monsters who ever polluted it.

He was the life and soul of the Cheka, that appalling tribunal which for several years has held the Russian people prostrate and speechless with terror. All the instruments of tyranny known to the Tsarist government were by him given a sharper edge. Swarms of secret police, spies in every street, provocative agents, were kept constantly busy in finding new victims for the executioner. Torture, which had long been banished from Europe, was everywhere employed, with the help of Chinese experts in the art. Some of the tortures seem to have been unknown in the middle ages, such as the "human gloves," made by tearing the skin off the hands and arms. The numbers judicially murdered far surpass any previous records. It is now five years since the Paris *Gaulois* copied from the Soviet newspapers the butcher's bill between October, 1917, and that date. The number killed then amounted to 1,572,718; most of them were butchered in cold blood by the revolutionary tribunals. The victims were classified as follows:—Bishops, 28; priests, 1,215; professors and teachers, 6,775; doctors, 8,800; army officers, 54,000; soldiers, 260,000; police officers, 10,000; constabulary, 42,500; landowners, 12,950; intelligentsia and middle-class, 355,350; peasants, 815,000. Dzierzynski has been busy since 1921, but no figures of his later massacres are available.

A Gloomy Fanatic.

The prime mover in these horrors is described as a gloomy and cruel fanatic, who cared little for money or pleasure; he had, in fact, renounced the world and the flesh in order to serve the devil more whole-heartedly.

Revolutions, when they are successful, bring this type of men to the top, not immediately, but after a struggle, in which the morally unfittest survive. Marat and Carrier, Billaud and Barère, in the French Revolution, were precursors of Dzierzynski, though he has far surpassed them in the scale of his operations. These men are half insane, diseased in body and mind, possessed with a strange blood-lust which is fed by fanaticism, fear, and cruelty. "Paris is too large," cried Barère; "we must have recourse to bleeding." "Let us raise a wall of heads between ourselves and the people," said another. "We are not going fast enough," compained Fouquier; "we want 400 or 450 heads every ten days."

Anatole France, in *Les Dieux ont Soif*, has drawn a masterly portrait of the typical revolutionist. The hero, Evariste Gamelin, after shedding torrents of blood, is himself drawn to the guillotine amid the curses of the populace. He reflects: "I die justly. We have been feeble; we are guilty of indulgence; we have betrayed the republic. Robespierre himself, the pure, the holy, has sinned by gentleness, by clemency; his faults have been wiped out by his martyrdom. I have spared blood; let my own flow. Let me die; I have deserved it."

The Causes of Cruelty.

What is the explanation of these revolting outbreaks of cruelty, not only in half-Tartar Russia, but in civilised France? Every country is full of savages, who as soon as the restraints of the law are withdrawn will rush into violence and crime. The promoters of the general strike hoped to turn this underworld loose upon society in England the other day. But we must probe deeper to find the causes of cruelty—of the love of bloodshed and torture.

Normally, we shrink and avert our eyes from the sight of cruelty with a horror which no other kind of evil-doing excites in us. We are conscious chiefly of pity, but do we not also feel instinctively that such sights are morally dangerous and degrading? A cultivated Englishman who went to see three men beheaded in the seventeenth century records that the first execution was received by the crowd with a groan of horror, the second with indifference, and that at the third the people laughed and jeered at the executioner when he dropped the head which he was to hold up. So quickly may our feelings be blunted. Familiarity very soon leads to callousness, and callousness to fiendish pleasure. Pathologists know well how closely cruelty is connected with lust. The words sadism and masochism have been invented by the French to describe perversions which it is not pleasant to think of. But monsters of cruelty were not always known to be cruel. If it is true that Dzierzynski was once a painter in Sydney-street, Chelsea, it would be interesting to know what his neighbours thought of him then.

It is when a diseased mind is brought by some sudden turn of fortune's wheel into a position of irresponsible power that these hideous proclivities often manifest themselves. Despots frequently become partially insane. Some of the Roman emperors, such as Caligula, Domitian, and even Tiberius in his old age, seem to have revelled in inflicting torture and death. Ivan the Terrible, a contemporary of Queen Elizabeth, was notorious for his ferocity and violence; he killed his own son with his own hand.

The Inquisitors.

Many Oriental kings and sultans have been connoisseurs in torture, and have enjoyed witnessing its infliction. When we turn to the cruelties of the Inquisitors we have the additional motive of religious fanaticism, which is present in a strangely perverted form in some of the enthusiasts for Communism. It is a strange thing, says one of Anatole France's characters, that if we begin by believing that all men are naturally good and just, we end by wanting to kill them all.

It is not easy for us to imagine the horrors of a torture-hamber, but perhaps it is worth while to make the attempt, for there is a danger that in our screened civilisation we may forget what human nature has been and still is capable of. There is a précis of a trial by torture before the Spanish Inquisition in Lea's "History of the Inquisition" which does not leave much to the imagination. The victim was a poor lady who was accused of wearing clean linen on Saturdays, and of not eating pork. Her answer that she liked clean linen and did not like pork was not received, and she was put through a long course of hideous tortures, which were repeated a few days later.

Fragile Civilisation.

At last it occurred to her that they wanted her to say that she had been tempted to become a Jewess, but now repented. So she said it, thereby proving to the satisfaction of the inquisitors that a second application of torture will often elicit the truth when the first has failed. Or one may pay a visit, as I did the other day, to the old dungeons at The Hague, where all the engines of torture are kept in working order, as if they were to be used to-morrow. It is a sight which, once seen, can never be forgotten.

Are we in any danger of seeing mediæval and Russian horrors at home? We may hope not; but many things were done in the Great War which we never expected to hear of again in Europe; some of the belligerents acclimatised themselves very quickly to the methods of barbarism. And our extremists do not seem to feel any qualms about the exploits of the Red Terrorists; one might suppose that they would be quite ready to do the same themselves. Human nature scarcely changes at all; it is custom and tradition, the atmosphere of a long, settled, and peaceful society which keeps us civilised. Our misguided intellectuals who dabble in revolution, and talk as if the institutions of a great community could be taken to pieces and put together again like a watch, little realise what a legion of devils might be turned loose even in a nation with so strong a tradition of order, kindliness, and mutual toleration as our own. Civilisation is a fragile thing; if we are wise we shall take care not to break it.—*Evening Standard.*

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[36

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[A.P.R.] 3517

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For Particulars of all kinds of Gas Fittings.
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TREATMENT AND CURE
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THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME:

THURSDAY

MUSICAL TIFFIN—1-2 p.m. $1.25 per cover.
SPECIAL—(Chicken Pie).
TEA DANSANT—5-7 p.m.
DINNER DANSANT—8-12 midnight. $1.50 per cover.

FRIDAY

MUSICAL TIFFIN—1-2 p.m. $1.25 per cover.
SPECIAL—(Choucroute Garnie).
TEA DANSANT—5-7 p.m.
DINNER DANSANT—8-12 midnight. $1.50 per cover.

SATURDAY

MUSICAL TIFFIN—1-2 p.m. $1.25 per cover.
SPECIAL—(Bouillabaisse).
TEA DANSANT—5-7 p.m.

CARNIVAL NIGHT

SPECIAL DINNER—$3 PER COVER.

NOVELTIES.

KINDLY RESERVE TABLES IMMEDIATELY.

NOTE:—The Cafe and Lounge are Open Daily From 8 a.m. to Midnight.

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ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS*, July to December 1925.

With Index. Price—$7.50.

On sale at the *Hongkong Daily Press* Office

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1
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No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses. SOLD BY LEARNOYD CHEMISTS, PARIS IN BOTTLES, BY DR. LE CLERC MED. CO., Haverstock Rd., N.W.3, London; OR MAI FROM 80, BOULEVARD ST. NEW YORK CITY; OR 43 MAIN STREET S.F. CALIFORNIA

SHANGHAI'S TRADE IN 1925.

"SILK BUSINESS "BORROWED" FROM CANTON.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS REPORT.

In an interesting review of the trade of Shanghai during 1925 the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. F. W. Maze writes:—

The long train of misfortunes which beset trade throughout 1925 prepared every one of a larger decrease in revenue than was actually revealed. With business nearly at a complete standstill for more than a month in the summer, active warfare near Shanghai on two separate occasions during the year, the main arteries of China's land trade in the hands of the military for weeks at a time, and with fresh stories of strikes and industrial unrest to be heard every day, it seemed that the revenue collection of Shanghai, if not indeed of all China, must fall lower than any recorded during the last half decade. The result which the Customs figures actually show, however, came as a decided surprise. The collection had not dropped by more than 6 per cent. below that of 1924, the highest ever recorded, and, what is still more astonishing, the gross value of the trade of the port proved to be but 2½ million taels less than that of the preceding year, thanks to the two raw commodities of silk and cotton which dominated the trade of the year, the one in exports and the other in imports. But for them, the total value of goods shipped to and from Shanghai would have been much less.

Foreign Goods.

Statistics of trade in foreign goods proved to be very much as had been anticipated. Foreign imports dropped by more than 50 million taels in value, a decrease that would have been greater still but for remarkable advances of three particular items. Raw cotton was the outstanding feature of the three; the lower cost of supplies from India and America caused merchants to buy extensively from abroad in preference to native cotton, which was high priced and of inferior quality, and importations touched a record figure. The other two, sugar and coal, owed their success to speculation rather than to a keener demand. In nearly every other class of goods the slump was very marked, and no fewer than five separate headings among the various returns summaries record decreases of over 10 million taels. In some cases this was partly due to a large fall in value, and in others the heavy stocks carried over from the previous year were the principal cause; but the general underlying reason was the depressed state of trade. This fact is borne out by the figures for re-exports, which were of the lowest value recorded since 1920, although stocks up country, even at the beginning of the year, were said to be wellnigh exhausted.

The Silk Trade.

The figures for native produce occasioned some surprise. Under every heading except one, exports of Chinese goods to native ports, substantial increases are recorded, amounting together to a gain nearly sufficient to make up for the loss under foreign imports. Unhappily, general healthy trading cannot be given as the reason, and to show how far this satisfactory result is dependent on one item alone, it is interesting to note that, if the total increase in silk and silk products were deducted, the gross value of the trade of the port would be only a little higher than in 1923. This total increase amounted to 62 million taels, but two-thirds of it has to be attributed to what may be called borrowed trade; the shipping strike and boycott compelled Canton silk firms to bring their goods to Shanghai for disposal, and the movements of this cargo accounted for the unusually high figures to be found under imports and re-exports. The remainder, or an advance of Hk. Tls. 22,000,000 (which is included under exports of local origin and served to avert a heavy decrease under that heading), was due to the progress made by Shanghai's own silk business and is one of the few real causes for satisfaction to be found in the history of the year.

Lancashire Piece-goods.

On looking at the trade of the year as experienced by merchants, in the sense of business,—signs are not wanting that development will be rapid once China is granted some respite from her disorders. Many classes of goods, such as metals and woollens, which had large decreases to show in the Customs figures, reported sounder business than during previous years, although the demand from troubled areas was necessarily restricted. It is perhaps not too much to claim that the many obstacles in the way of easy trading have tended towards placing commerce upon a sounder basis, as there is less inducement for new competitors to enter the already overcrowded market. Furthermore, the countless petty companies with small capital and less experience, which have sprung up of recent years, may eventually be eliminated, being seldom able to tide over times of depression; and it is these small companies which do general trade interests so much damage by flooding the market with supplies utterly regardless of requirements. The case with cotton piece goods is somewhat different; the old supremacy maintained for so long by Lancashire factories is less noticeable, and importers of European goods are faced with the keenest competition from all sides; more and more native cloth of cheaper qualities is being manufactured and exported abroad as well as to distributing centres up country, and Japanese goods of the same class continue to grow in popularity, while for the finer quality cloths, woollen and artificial silk products have entered the field as serious rivals.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

SLIGHTLY WEAKER TENDENCY.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme-Orient in their market report dated August 25th, state:

"Prices ruling on our market must have been still firmer since our last mail but the tendency is a little weak these last few days.

The rise of paddy keeps steady and the arrivals in Cholon cannot meet the requirements of the millers although business is very quiet.

There is no important enquiry to report from Japan or from Shanghai or Manila. The Java market alone keeps a certain activity, especially for brokens, but the fluctuations of silver are an hindrance to business.

European markets seem to be more interested and a few sales have been booked with England and France.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to August 15th, 1926, is 938,813,530 tons against 1,044,447,777 in 1925.

We quote to-day white Saigon rice No. 1 25% brokens round grain:—Hongkong $7.65, per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon; £0.14/1, per cwt. f.o.b. Saigon; yen 8.60, per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon. White Saigon rice No. 2 sifted, Japan quality:—Hongkong $7.30, per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon; £0.13/5, per cwt. f.o.b. Saigon; yen 8.20, per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon. For August/September shipment.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

SPORTING PICTURE TO-DAY.

To-day there is another complete change in the picture programme at the Queen's Theatre.

The big attraction on the bill is an unusual story of the race track, "Kings of the Turf," presented by William Fox, and starring Henry B. Walthall and Gertrude Astor. As we have previously mentioned, this picture is a capital story and should appeal strongly to all lovers of the "sport of kings." It is a story which is developed in a different manner from the usual style of these class of pictures. In fact the production stands apart in a class by itself. There will be other pictures of interest on the bill, but it should be demembered that the "movies" will only be on at 2.30, 5.15 and 7.15, the usual later performance being taken up by the Denishawn Dancers, who are appearing at the Queen's Theatre until Saturday evening.

"Kings of the Turf" will be shown from to-day until Saturday inclusive at the times mentioned.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1926.

Hongkong Bank	$1,095 buy., 1,100 sel., 1,090 sa.
Do., London	£126 nom.
Chartered Bank	£21 buy.
Mercantile Bank, A. & E.	$30½ nom.
Do., C.	$13½ nom.
P. & O. Bank	£9½ buy.
East Asia Bank	$34 nom.
Canton Insurance	$625 sel.
China Underwriters	$1½ nom.
North China Insurance	Tls. 145 nom.
Union Insurance	$288 nom.
Yangtze Insurance	Mex. $35 buy.
China Fire Insurance	$200 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	$620 nom.
Douglases	$25 buy.
H.K., C. & M. Steamboats	$26½ nom.
Hongkong Tugs	$1½ nom.
Indo-Chinese (Pref.)	$30 nom.
Do. (Def.)	$42 buy.
Shell Transports	90/- buy.
Star Ferries	$64 sel.
Waterboats	$15½ nom.
China Sugars	$22 sel.
Malabon Sugars	$36 nom.
Benguets	$1½ nom.
Kailan Mining Ad.	40/- nom.
Langkats (combined)	Tls. 23 buy.
Do. (single)	Tls. 12½ nom.
Shanghai Explorations	Tls. 5 sel.
Shanghai Loans	Tls. 7 nom.
Rauts	$4½ nom.
Tronoh Mines	74/- buy.
Ural Caspians	8/- nom.
H.K. & K. Wharfs	$113 sel.
H.K. & W. Docks	$58½ sel., 61 sa.
Hongkews	Tls. 176 buy.
New Engineerings	Tls. 6.10 buy.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 113 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	$10 sel.
Hongkong Lands	$60 nom.
Hongkong Realtys (f.p.)	$7½ nom.
H.K. Territorials	$5 sel.
Humphreys Estates	$13.60 sel.
Prince's Buildings	$39 sel.
Rural Lands	$1½ buy.
Ewo Cottons	Tls. 9½ nom.
Orientals	Tls. 2½ buy.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	Tls. 52 buy.
Do. (new)	Tls. 27 buy.
China Buses	Tls. 10½ nom.
Hongkong Tramways	$23½ nom.
Peak Trams (old)	$15½ nom.
Do. (new)	$7.60 nom.
Singapore Tractions	12/- buy.
Taxis	$3 sel.
Amusements	$10½ buy.
Canton Ices	$7½ nom.
Cements (combined)	$12 nom.
Do. (old)	$11 nom.
Do. (new)	$1½ nom.
China Lights (combined)	$19 nom.
Do. (old)	$13½ nom.
Do. (new)	$10 buy.
China Providents (old)	$5.30 nom.
Constructions	$2½ nom.
Dairy Farms	$18½ sel.
Der A. Wings	$6 sel.
Hongkong Electrics	$62½ nom.
Macao Electrics	$35 nom.
H.K. Ropes (combined)	$26 sel.
Do. (old)	$10 sel.
Do. (new)	$5 sel.
Lane Crawfords	$9 nom.
Mackintoshs	$19½ nom.
Huscores	$11 nom.
United Asbestos	$20 nom.
Watsons (old)	$13½ nom.
Wm. Powells	$6½ nom.

buy.—buyers; sel.—sellers; sa.—sales nom.—nominal.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT At 9.30 p.m.

A STROK PRESENTS

RUTH St. DENIS, TED SHAWN AND THE

DENISHAWN DANCERS

IN

A COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

TO-DAY till SATURDAY

At 2.30, 5.15 & 7.15 p.m.

HENRY B. WALTHALL & GERTRUDE ASTOR

IN

THE EXCITING RACING MELODRAMA

KING OF THE TURF.

FUNERAL OF Mr. HO FOOK.

WORLD

TO-DAY ONLY.

GARETH HUGHES

IN

I CAN EXPLAIN.

STAR

CONTINUOUS 5.30 to 11.15 p.m.

RICHARD BARTHELMESS

IN

FURY

A THRILLING DRAMA OF THE SEA.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO. (CHINA), LTD.

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"CRESCENT FERTILISERS"

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VEGETABLES, FLOWERS, LAWNS, etc.

Specially prepared to meet Local Soil Requirements

ALSO

"CRESCENT" NEUTRAL SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

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"CRESCENT" BONE FLOUR

(Analysing 60 per cent. phosphate.)

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EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 31st.

Paris	164¾
Brussels	174½
Amsterdam	12.11¾
Berlin	20.7½
Copenhagen	18.26½
Vienna	34.39¼
Helsingfors	192¾
Lisbon	2.17/32
Buenos Aires	holiday
Shanghai	2/9¾
Yokohama	1/11¾
New York	4.85¼
Geneva	25.42½
Milan	148
Stockholm	18.14
Oslo	22.14½
Prague	163¾
Madrid	32.00½
Rio	7.19/32
Bombay	1/6
Hongkong	2/2½
Silver (spot)	29⅝
Silver (forward)	28¾

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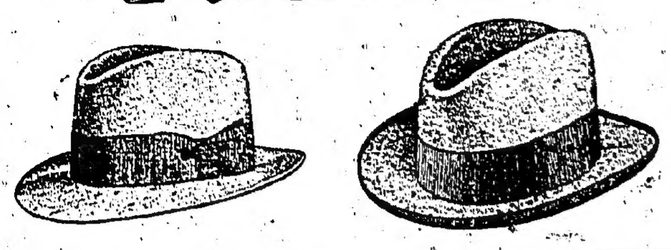

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.
Alexandra Bldgs. Hong Kong Des Voeux Road.

THE "ASCOT" in many of the newest shades. A popular and becoming shape.

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(4 PER CENT. BUTTER FAT.)

THE BABY FOOD DE LUXE.

STANDING ORDERS NOW BEING RECEIVED.

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By Appointment GENERAL ACCIDENT, FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD. By Appointment

THE PIONEERS OF MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.

A Motor Car uninsured is a liability not an asset.

SAFETY. SERVICE. SECURITY.

Agents:
JAMES H. BACKHOUSE, LTD.
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Just Received A Big Assortment of Egyptian Cigarettes of All Sizes and Shapes.

Price—From $1.20 to $5.50 per box 50s.

Also a Big Shipment of Fashionable Pipes

Price—From $2.00 to $10 each.

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ANTICORROSIVE

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for Every Description of Iron and Steel Work

Large Stocks kept of Two Shades each

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Specify

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark's

PAINTS

Agents:

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Alexandra Building

Telephone Central 637.

CAPTIVE BALOON CRASH.

FIVE PEOPLE DASHED TO DEATH.

AIRMAN PIONEER KILLED.

Four persons were killed outright and a fifth fatally injured in a balloon disaster on August 4th at Kempstan Flower Show, near Bedford. One of the victims was the pilot, Captain E. T. Willows, formerly of Cardiff, and a pioneer in aeronautics. The accident was caused during the descent of a captive balloon. The trailing rope fouled a tree, and when efforts were made to effect a safe landing the balloon parted from its netting and let fall the basket.

Opinions as to the cause of the disaster vary: The balloon was attached to a hawser which was wound round the roller of a motor winch on the ground.

The apparatus was in the corner of the field and close by were some rather high trees. Immediately before the accident the ballon had gone up to a height of about 600 feet and the winch had been started to fetch it down again. A storm was coming over and a north-east wind sprang up.

When the balloon was about 100 feet from the ground the trailing rope fouled a tree. There was considerable difficulty in getting the rope free. The pilot was seen shouting instructions, and it is said that his last words were, "For God's sake pull us down."

A large number of men seized the trailing rope and pulled with all their might to get the balloon down. The wind blew the balloon from one side to another, causing it to jerk backwards and forwards. One theory is that the envelope struck the tree. The man at the winch let out more rope with the object of getting the balloon clear of the tree.

Then, it is stated, a sharp crack was heard, and the netting supporting the basket was seen to break away.

The guide rope also broke, and all the men who were hanging on were thrown to the ground in a heap. The netting round the balloon then gave way, and the balloon rushed upwards, and the wind carried it out of sight. Late the following night the envelope was picked up at Lidlington.

Builder of the First Airship.

The late Mr. E. T. Willows was the inventor and builder of the first airship which successfully flew in England. It was on June 3rd, 1905, that he surprised the world by steering his ship nearly 1,000 feet into the air at Cardiff.

In August, 1910, came his flight from Cardiff to London, which set the country talking of the prospects of airship flight.

Latterly Mr. Willows had been living off Chiswick Mall in a schooner, the *Hermoine*. In the course of an interview which appeared in the Press, he said luck was hardly ever on the side of the pioneer. "They don't seem to need us old stagers now," he said.

CHINESE AND WIFE.

A FORGIVING CARDIFF WOMAN.

Frances Gong Chue, a prepossessing white girl, entered the witness-box at the Cardiff Police Court to charge her Chinese husband with assault. She brought with her an ameliorating influence, for having given her name, she proceeded to assure the clerk that she had nothing to say against her husband.

The Clerk pointed out that defendant had pleaded guilty, but Mrs. Chue would not have it. "I am to blame," she said, pointing out that he only pushed her against the wall.

And then came P.C. Thomas Bateman to shatter any illusions that might be left regarding the case.

He said that he was in Bute Street at 10.30 p.m., when he saw defendant catch his wife by the throat and hold her till she was blue in the face.

It was all because she asked him for a few shillings with which to pay the rent.

A fine of 40s. was imposed.

BISHOPS AND BUSINESS.

"NOT CUT OUT FOR IT."

MR. RUNCIMAN ON THE COAL SITUATION.

Mr. Walter Runciman, M.P., dealt with the coal situation in a speech delivered at Swansea on August 4th.

Referring to the interventions of the bishops and the ministers, he frankly expressed the opinion that he never trusted bishops or ministers in business, for they were not cut out for that kind of thing. They were certainly not equipped for dealing with such an amazingly complicated problem as coal cutting and selling. But they did one thing for which people ought to be grateful. They secured the confidence of the Miners' Executive. That was something gained, and it should be put to their credit.

Now, having secured the confidence of the miners, the bishops and ministers ought to go to the mineowners—and with only one request—not laying down terms or making suggestions about rates of pay or subsidies from the tax-payers, but go and say "lock yourselves up in one room and remain together till terms are arranged."

In his opinion that would be the only means of a solution; it would have to be done within the trade. No Government could lay down terms of settlement, and ultimately the settlement (not a patched-up settlement, but one which would last for years to come) must come by the two sides coming together and arranging terms on which both could agree.

OBITUARY.

MRS. J. R. KINGHORN.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Kinghorn, wife of Mr. John R. Kinghorn, the Superintendent Engineer of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, which took place at the Victoria Hospital yesterday morning following a long illness.

The deceased lady, who was the second daughter of the late Mr. John Kennedy, the founder of Kennedy's Stables, Causeway Bay, was born in Hongkong. She was 43 years of age.

Much sympathy will be felt for the bereaved husband and the family of six children, of whom five are at present in Scotland.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral took place yesterday evening, at the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley. The Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie officiated.

Following the hearse were Mr. Kinghorn (as chief mourner), Messrs. W. Jackson, M. M. Murray, Capt. R. Innes, Messrs. A. K. Henderson, D. Lyle, S. Gray, R. A. Ramsay, J. Craig, J. W. Donald, C. Nelson, R. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Mitchell, Mrs. R. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. F. Mudie, Mr. W. J. Roper, Mr. Stokes and many others.

Wreaths were sent by Husband and children, "Dad," Gordon, Allan and "Girlie," Alistair, Mr., Mrs. and Miss S. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Dunnett, Capt. and Mrs. R. Innes, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ironside, Mr. and Mrs. Haropp, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Nelson, Rev. and Mrs. J. Kirk Maconachie, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Cousin, Mr. and Miss Manuk, Mr. M. D. Bell and family, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Lyle, Mr. and Mrs. K. McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kew, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. A. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. M. Doig, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Ramsay, Mr. P. T. and Miss Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Mudie, Mr. and Mrs. A. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. R. Taylor and family, Mr. and Mrs. Edgcumbe, Mr. James Sinclair and children, Mr. and Mrs. Mok Man Chee, Butterfield & Swire, Dr. T. T. Mok, Messrs. F. S. McClay, J. D. H. Crawford, A. C. Thomas, K. E. Craig, A. K. Henderson, S. Gray, R. K. Duncan, W. J. Roper, W. Purcell, G. A. S. Morse, J. B. Moore, Alan Chapman, J. D. Milne, J. H. R. Hance, W. C. Bailey, C. C. Knight, C. H. Blason, J. Power, C. W. Brown, M. M. Murray, R. W. Cameron, Shanghai, J. Jack and H. Overy, J. A. Craig, J. S. Mcgavin, H. J. Lowe, J. B. Chapman, W. M. M. Chapman, A. D. Stuart, Mok Ting Fong, the Marine Engineers' Guild of China, Tse Ming, the Institution in Engineers and Shipbuilders, Mr. Mok Man Yan, the Victoria Hospital, Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Company, Engineers and Officers of the China Navigation, Taikoo Dock, King Edward Hotel, and Mr. Mok Kon Sang.

FIGHT WITH PIRATES.

AN INCIDENT ON THE EAST RIVER.

TUG ATTACKED.

The steam tug Nang Yuen was attacked by pirates, on the East River, last Saturday. The boat, which plies between Waichow and Sheklung, was towing two junks loaded with cargo and passengers to Sheklung, when a party of pirates numbering about 400 appeared on the bank. Half the number kept the tug under fire, and the others swarmed into small skiffs and attempted to board the tug and junks.

A RUNNING FIGHT.

Fortunately, a detachment of Whampoa sailors under the command of a naval officer were distributed amongst the three ships, and these at once replied vigorously to the pirates' fire. At the same time, the officer in charge ordered the chief engineer of the tug to get up as much steam as possible in order to increase the speed of the tow, sending two of his sailors down to assist in the stokehold.

A running fight then took place between the sailors and the pirates, the former having the advantage since they were protected by the iron plates of the tug. Several pirates on the bank and in the skiffs were wounded or killed. The fight lasted for an hour and the pirates gave up the chase only when they were two miles from Sheklung.

A German merchant, of Canton, Mr. Andreas Richthofen, was on board the tug.

A COOLIE'S PROTEST.

NOT PAID THE LEGAL FARE.

Before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday, Mr. S. M. da Cruz, of St. Joseph's Villa, charged a rickshaw coolie with disorderly conduct and abuse.

Complainant stated in evidence that the coolie used filthy language when he paid him ten cents as fare from Arsenal Street to Wyndham Street.

Inspector Field remarked that the rickshaw was engaged at 3 o'clock this morning and the proper fare should be 15 cents.

In imposing a fine of $6, or seven days' hard labour, his Worship considered that the defendant had no right to use bad language.

SIXTEEN MONTHS' OLD CRIME.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. J. H. B. Nihill, a Chinese was remanded for one week in connection with a murder alleged to have been committed in April 13th, 1925.

The police have not yet made full enquiries, but as far as can be remembered, the body of a Chinese, who had been murdered, was found lying in a nullah at Tsing Mun, Sha Tin, by some workmen, but no arrests were made at the time. The man now arrested and charged is suspected of being one to two men who are believed to have committed the murder.

FORCED TO SIGN PROMISSORY NOTE.

MONEY-LENDER FINED.

GUILTY OF INTIMIDATION.

SEQUEL TO STRUGGLE IN MOTOR-CAR.

The case in which a Chinese fisherman of Shaukiwan was forced to sign a promissory note for a debt of $100 in a motor-car, after being threatened by the lender of the money, who, he alleged, seized him by the throat and said he would kill him if he did not sign the note, was concluded at the Central Magistracy, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, yesterday afternoon.

The opening of the case was reported yesterday. Chung Shing, the manager of the Tak Shing Garage, Hau Wo Street, Shaukiwan, was charged with using violence to the complainant that he was not bound to do, namely, to make him sign a promissory note.

Together with this defendant, a *foki*, employed by him, was charged with disobeying police signals to stop his car on August 27th, the date on which the alleged incident occurred.

DEFENDANT'S STORY.

Giving evidence, the first defendant said that on February 20th last he loaned complainant a further $100 to that previously loaned and repaid (complainant the previous day said he did not borrow a third sum). Complainant promised to sign a promissory note for this sum, but went to sea without doing so. On June 24th at Shaukiwan complainant promised to pay the principal and interest of this last loan by June 29th at the latest, but when he (defendant) went to look for him, he found complainant had again gone to sea. About August 22nd or 23rd witness went on board complainant's junk with his wife, named Kwok Kau.

Defendant here explained that this was the name on the promissory note, which complainant later refused to sign because he did not know the name. Defendant said that when he advanced the last $100 to complainant he had to get the money from his wife. The promissory note was dated February 22nd, complainant having promised to sign it at that time.

BECAME NERVOUS.

Referring to August 27th, when it will be remembered complainant entered defendant's car, witness said complainant refused to sign the promissory note in the car, and it was agreed between them that they should go to Shaukiwan Police Station and see the Inspector about it. When they reached the tram terminus at Shaukiwan they were unable to drive further as there was a red signal against them. The car was turned back and witness intended taking complainant to Bay View Police Station. Near Sai Wan Ho market complainant became nervous and suddenly called out "Save life." He made as if to jump from the car, and witness seized hold of his jacket.

Defendant emphatically denied that he seized complainant by the throat, or that he threatened to kill him if he did not sign the note.

When he heard a police whistle blown, defendant said, he ordered the car to be turned back as he thought the police might want him, but did not know what for. When the car turned, complainant said he would sign the promissory note, and did so, because he did not want any trouble and did not want to go to the police station.

RIDICULOUS STORY.

Mr. Lindsell commented that it was perfectly ridiculous for defendant to say that the car was turned back when the police whistles were blown and he saw the police running, because according to his evidence he had no reason to think the police were after him. "If he was innocent he would not stop a car because the whistles were blown.

Mr. E. S. C. Brooks, who was for the defence, suggested that it was perfectly natural for anyone to stop his car if he heard a police whistle blown. "He would know something was amiss and would think, even if innocent, that he was wanted. If he were driving a car he would do so.

Mr. Lindsell: Yes, possibly a European, but a Chinese, never.

CRIES MADE NO DIFFERENCE.

The second defendant, who was driving the car, said in evidence that he heard police whistle blown when the car had nearly reached the Taikoo Dock east entrance. He turned the car back.

Asked by Mr. Lindsell why he did not stop at Sai Wan Ho when he heard complainant cry out "Save Life," defendant replied that he knew that complainant and his employer (first defendant) had agreed to go to Bay View Police Station, and therefore he kept on.

Mr. Lindsell: So if you were driving a car at night with two or three passengers in the back, and heard cries of "Save Life" you would still go on?

Defendant made no reply.

Mr. Brooks submitted that the evidence on both sides was confusing. He submitted that to suggest that first defendant had planned to literally abduct him was impossible and improbable. It was not sufficient for his Worship to find, as at Home, that "peaceful persuasion had been used," but his Worship had to find that "force and violence had been employed."

In the case of the second defendant, he submitted that the driver of the car did not disregard the police signals to stop.

(*Continued on next Column.*)

CURTAIN THAT WAS TOO SMALL.

NANYANG BROS. GIFT TO CHINESE ACTOR.

SUMMARY COURT CASE.

When the famous Chinese actor, Ching Yim Chau, was with his troupe at the Taiping Theatre, West Point, in July, the Nanyang Tobacco Company presented him with an expensive silk curtain. When the curtain was received, it was found to be too small for use at the theatre. Thereupon the management returned it to the manufacturers. The curtain was lengthened, and the cost therefore increased. The management of the theatre refused to pay the additional price; the donors also refused.

A sequel was heard at the Summary Court yesterday, when before Mr. Justice Wood, the Ka Lun firm of silk merchants of 92, Jervois Street, claimed $134.88 from the management of the Taiping Theatre.

Mr. W. B. Hind represented plaintiffs and Mr. T. Nash was for the defendants.

Mr. Hind said the plaintiff firm were requested by the Nanyang Tobacco Company to make a silk curtain which was to be presented to a famous Chinese actor playing at the Taiping Theatre at the time. A white silk curtain was made, and delivered on July 8th. Two days later the plaintiffs received a telephone message from the Taiping Theatre requesting them to make certain additions to the curtain. These were made at the request of the proprietor of the theatre, and therefore he was being sued instead of the Nanyang Tobacco Company.

A witness for the plaintiffs said that the price charged the Tobacco Company was $157.20, and that was paid by them. The additions cost $134.88. When he went to the defendants they told him to go to the Nanyang Company for the money. The Company refused to pay.

Replying to Mr. Nash, witness agreed that he took the original order for the curtain, had measured the stage and knew the size required. The curtain was presented to the actor by the Nanyang Bros. He further stated that the total cost of the additions was $207.88, but the Nanyang Bros. had paid $70.

His Lordship held that defendants had not ordered the curtain, and gave judgment for them with costs.

COST OF A SIGNBOARD.

CAFE RESTAURANT PARISIEN SUED.

Before Mr. Justice Wood at the Summary Court yesterday, Messrs. R. Corney and Co., Ltd., of 127, Des Vœux Road Central, claimed from the management of the Café Restaurant Parisien, Pedder Street, $265, being the price of a signboard made and put up at defendants' request.

Mr. L. R. Andrewes was for the plaintiffs. Defendants were absent.

The assistant-manager of the plaintiff firm said that he had asked for the money on three occasions, but payment was refused. The defendants said that the engraving was badly done, and gave that as their reason for refusing to pay.

Mr. Andrewes said that a cheque for $100 had been received from the defendants on Tuesday.

Judgment for the full amount with costs was given plaintiffs.

"ROCOCO."

A CHARGE OF DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

COMPENSATION TO BE PAID.

The comedian, "Rococo," was charged before Mr. J. H. B. Nihill, at the Kowloon Magistrate yesterday, with damaging one marble table top, a cruet stand and a sugar basin, valued at $34, the property of the Heung Yuen Restaurant, Canton Road.

The defendant pleaded that the articles were broken accidentally, and he was willing to recompense the complainant, but until he could obtain employment, he was not in a position to do so.

Inspector Ogg said that the defendant came to the Colony with a circus some years ago and has been knocking about here ever since.

His Worship intimated that it had to be proved that there was some malicious intent, but there being no such intention in this case he would amend the charge to one of being drunk and disorderly.

A fine of $10, or ten days' hard labour, was imposed. The defendant was further ordered to pay the complainant $20 compensation or go to prison for a further two weeks.

DID INTIMIDATE.

Mr. Lindsell: I am satisfied that the first defendant did intimidate the complainant into signing this promissory note. The complainant's story, I find, is substantially correct. As regards the second defendant, I do not think it is fair to punish him; as he was evidently acting under the instructions of the first defendant, his employer.

I therefore, discharge the second defendant, but I fine the first defendant $150. I have fined him $50 extra to what I should otherwise have done, because I am satisfied that he was responsible for running away from the police. He cannot take the law into his own hands.

EVIDENCE OF GENERAL DISORDER.

TROUBLE IN MANY PARTS OF KWANGTUNG.

SO-CALLED "ANTI-RED" ACTIVITIES.

ALLEGED PLOTTING ON FRENCH TERRITORY.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

So-called "anti-Red" activities, in one form or another, are still being reported from many districts in Kwangtung. As I have said before, however, many of these disturbances are doubtless due to the general state of disorder and have little or no political significance.

As already reported a Kuomintang magistrate has been taken prisoner at Sunfung. Trouble has arisen at Woping, Linping, Lulung and Hoyun, and it is stated that Kaukong, a town on the West River, is in danger of being invaded by "anti-Reds."

An uprising of "anti-Reds" in Kwong Nam, a district bordering Kwangsi and Yunnan, has been reported and martial law has been declared at Nanning, the capital of Kwangsi. The district of Posch is also being invaded by Yunnanese "anti-Reds" who are making Nanning and Kweilin their goals.

The Headquarters of the Kuomintang in Canton are sending 200,000 rounds of ammunitions to Kwangsi.

Mr. Wei Yuk, a departmental chief of the Kuomintang Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Canton, is proceeding to Kwang-chow-wan on official business. It is said that he is going there to consult the French authorities of the port about ousting certain "anti-Red" organizations alleged to be plotting against the Canton Kuomintang from that direction.

Portuguese Gun-boats.

According to complaints of Strike Committee pickets at Chinshan, near Macao, Portuguese gunboats on August 22nd and 24th interfered with the activities of the pickets and arrested six of them.

Pirates Capture Ferry.

Pirates on August 27th captured the ferry plying between the Canton-Samshui Railway Wharf at Hohow and the opposite bank, killed one railway guard and wounded another, and took more than a hundred passengers as captives for ransom. The ferry was afterward released by the pirates.

It was announced that beginning on August 26th, passenger and freight tariffs on vessels plying in Canton waters would be increased by 20 per cent. The additional charges are to go to the Canton Preventive Bureau to help cover the expenses of the Water Police.

A New Volunteer Corps.

According to a Kuomintang journal, the Workers' Delegate Conference is to organize a volunteer corps to supplement the regular Kuomintang Army; and the Conference is asking each of its 175 labour unions to select ten men at least as members of the corps. The school for the training of this corps has been opened, and a course of three months' instruction has been mapped out for the volunteers.

General Chiang Kai Shek, the Commander-in-Chief of the Kuomintang Army, has, by proclamation, made the banknotes of the Kuomintang Central Bank in Canton legal tender in the provinces of Kwangsi, Kiangsi, and Hunan. Those persons refusing to negotiate the paper money will be punished.

EXPORTING MONEY.

OLD REGULATIONS RE-INSTATED.

From yesterday the emergency regulation concerning carrying money out of the Colony ceased to take effect.

When the strike began an embargo was placed on persons taking with them more than $5 in coin or notes, on leaving Hongkong. This regulation is now deemed unnecessary.

Long before the strike began, there were orders in force which remain to-day.

One is not allowed to take more than $50 of the Colony's coinage away, and not more than one Hongkong (or Mexican) silver dollar.

Of copper cash one can bring any amount to a Chinese destination. For other places, a permit is required from the Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

STRIKERS' ORGANISATION IN CANTON.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE ENFORCING THE BOYCOTT.

A SMALL ARMY IN ITSELF.

INVESTIGATION ORDERED BY THE KUOMINTANG.

[BY OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Kuomintang are appointing a special commission to investigate the present organisation of the Strike Committee. It is said that the object of the Commission is to promote economy and efficiency through a process of re-organisation, but no one seems to know what exactly this means. There seems little reason to make the Strike Committee more "efficient" for carrying on the boycott.

The body known as the Strike Committee comprisss some 3,150 persons including pickets. It includes representatives from all labour unions participating in the strike, but naturally the Canton representatives are the controlling influence in the organisation.

Five Sub-Committees.

The Strike Committee's business is done through five sub-committees—finance, pickets, judgments, prizes and appraising.

When the pickets have arrested persons or seized goods, the prisoners are taken before the sub-committee for "judgment" while the goods go to the Prizes Committee to be sold. No goods, however, can be sold until an upset price has been fixed by the Appraising Committee. There is a depot for the sale of confiscated goods.

Apart from these sub-committees, the General Committee is divided into six sections for various forms of activity—preventing traffic with the "enemy," entertaining strikers, looking after correspondence, social gatherings, investigations and propaganda.

The Pickets.

Of the five sub-committees the "pickets" sub-committee is the one which has been most carefully organised. It is a small army in itself with all details and departments complete. The members are fully armed with weapons approved by the Kuomintang and they are permitted by the same authority to arrest and search persons in conjunction with the Police and to seize goods suspected of having came from boycotted territory or of being of British origin.

The sub-committee has a department of military affairs which commands five divisions of pickets, five divisions of reserve pickets, an inspection or supervising division, a cort-martial, a secretariat, a commisariat, a shipping or water-picketing department, a transportation department, a school for training pickets and a secret service department.

The Chairman.

Mr. Wong Kum Yuan, formerly a butcher in Hongkong, is now chairman of the sub-committee on pickets.

Mr. Chui Kung Hap, formerly a barber in Hongkong, was until a few weeks ago chairman of the sub-committee on judgments but he was dismissed on a charge of receiving bribes.

The Canton Strike Committee is asking permission from the Kuomintang to arm 4,000 more pickets.

FAMILY SQUABBLE.

A QUARREL OVER A WOMAN.

INDIANS AND MALAYS.

The story of a domestic tangle between Malays was related before Major C. Willson, at the Centeral Magistracy yesterday, when Hashim, unemployed, and Usoof, a chauffeur, were charged with assaulting one Abdul Hamed at Wanchai on Saturday night.

Another man named Yashim, who should have been the chief defendant, was absent, as he had left on the s.s. *Tanda* where he was employed as a deck hand. This man married the complainant's step-sister ten years ago, but deserted her two years later. The woman lived in a boarding house. A feeling of jealousy was stated to have sprung up between the errant husband and the complainant, which was the motive for the assault.

Mr. J. A. Gordon Leask, who appeared for the complainant, gave these facts and pressed the case against the first defendant, who, being without work, was a frequent visitor at the boarding house.

His Worship fined the first defendant $25 and ordered the payment of $10 to the complainant as compensation. In addition he was bound over to keep the peace. The second defendant was also bound over for future good behaviour.

SWATOW SITUATION.

THE CUSTOMS AND THE PICKETS.

COMMISSIONER WINS.

CANTON GOVERNMENT ON THE SIDE OF ORDER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, August 30th.

The Commissioner won, "hands down," and the pickets were thoroughly routed. The threat to close the Port was effective and during the week-end the Strike Committee acknowledged their guilt.

The Commissioner insisted that the 72 packages of B.A.T. cigarettes should be returned and stowed in the ship exactly as they were before the seizure. This afternoon I had the pleasure of seeing the cargo being carried along the Bund and loaded into lighters and taken off to the steamer. But there was not a picket nor a striker to be seen—"have lose too muchee face," I think.

Political Affairs.

There is increasing nervousness amongst the few remaining officials concerning the operations of enemy forces on the Fukien border. The local "Red" army is said to have been defeated round Hing Ning and Kiayingchow, in the Hakka country, and to have fallen back on Ung Kung and Chaochowfu. Many well-informed Chinese are prophesying the capture of Swatow by the Northern forces within two weeks. Foreigners are sceptical having had previous experience of these so-called anti-Red rabbles.

A persistent rumour is going round amongst Chinese that Ho Eng Khim, the Military Governor of this district, and his younger brother, the Chief of Police, left for Shanghai a few days ago. There is no definite confirmation of the report but it is not unlikely because General Ho Eng Khim has long been suspected of anti-Red leanings.

August 31st.

Mr. Sim Kye Lim.

It is reported this morning that the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Canton has cabled to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs here ordering them to instruct the Strike Committee to release Mr. Kye Lim immediately. Whether they will release him is doubtful, but if they do not there seems little reason why H.M. Government should not take drastic action to effect his release. There is nobody in charge here at the moment except the Strike Committee.

CONSULAR BODY AT AMOY.

ADMINISTERING MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

ORDER FROM PEKING LEGATIONS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

AMOY, August 30th.

In accordance with an order received from the Diplomatic Corps at Peking, municipal affairs in Kulangsu are now being administered by the Consular Body. This change was brought about by the resignation of the Chairman and Councillors, who were discouraged by the lack of support from both the ratepayers and the Consular Body.

It is hard to predict how long this new regime will last, but one may safely say that there will be some dissatisfaction shown at the next annual meeting by a few ratepayers who are advocating the abolition of extra-territoriality. One of them has even gone as far as to voice his opinion through the medium of the Press that the best thing that could happen to Kulangsu, is to hand it over to China. Luckily for our peace of mind such men are in the minority and their influence is not great.

Cholera.

Two fatal cases were reported in Kulangsu, and the Council are taking every preventive measure to spread the growth of the disease.

In Amoy City the death toll averaged about 20, not taking into consideration the number of hidden cases. The Chinese Authorities do not seem to be doing much to fight against this epidemic.

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued from the Royal Observatory at 5 o'clock, stated:—

There are indications of a depression S.E. of Naha. A shallow depression covers Indo-China and a feeble anticyclone east and N.E. China.

Local forecast:—S.E. winds, moderate, overcast showery, probably improving later.

AMAZING SCENE ON FRENCH LINER.

POLICE AND REVENUE OFFICERS DEFIED BY CREW.

SEQUEL TO ARRESTS OF FRENCHMEN FOR POSSESSION OF ARMS.

$500,000 HAUL OF HEROIN: JAPANESE TO BE CHARGED.

The two members of the crew of the Messageries Maritimes s.s. *Angers*, who were arrested yesterday morning on this steamer by the police, following the discovery of arms and ammunition, were each fined $200 for possession of arms and ammunition when they appeared before Mr. J. H. B. Nihill at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

An order for the confiscation of the arms and ammunition was made by the Magistrate.

The arrests of these men on board the *Angers* led to an unpleasant and unusual scene taking place. Defiance was shown by members of the crew of the liner to a party of Police and some Revenue Officers, who were on board in the course of their duty carrying out a search for arms, ammunition and illicit drugs, and serious consequences were only averted by the extreme patience and coolness shown by the local authorities, who held out until reinforcements arrived and order was restored.

The amazing story is shown by the following details gathered. It appears that following the arrival of the *Angers* from Marseilles and Saigon, a party of officers of the Imports and Exports Department left for the vessel in charge of Chief Preventive Officer S. J. Clarke and Senior Revenue Officer G. Watt. There were also four Eupropean officers in the party, including R.O.'s Ward and Beattie. While this party was searching for contraband drugs, a small party from the Water Police under Detective Sub-Inspector K. Andrews, with two European Sergeants were carrying out a routine search for arms.

ACTION OF CREW.

About eight o'clock the police, having discovered arms and ammunition, were in the act of leaving the *Angers* together with two members of the crew, whom they had arrested on a charge of possession of the contraband. At the same instant about fifty French members of the crew of the liner, assuming an ugly and threatening attitude, pulled up the gangway, despite the captain's orders forbidding it to be drawn up. The gangway was kept up for a matter of three hours, and it was not until about eleven o'clock that it was lowered.

In the interval between the raising and lowering of the gangway, Mr. C. G. Perdue, Assistant Director of Criminal Intelligence, arrived on board the *Angers*, as did also re-inforcements of police, who arrived in the remainder of the Water Police launches.

ATMOSPHERE CLEARED.

The French Consul, to whom a report had been made, also arrived on the scene, and upon his appearance the misunderstanding which had led to the attitude adopted by the members of the crew was made clear. It appears that the ship had, some time ago, been involved in similar trouble at Shanghai where, acting in accordance with the extraterritorial rights applicable there, the French authorities had taken the matter in hand and arrested the members of the crew in question.

The crew were under the impression that such extraterritorial laws applied equally to Hongkong as to Shanghai, not being aware that in a British port matters appertaining to law and order are the province of the British authorities. In view of the fact that a French gunboat was in harbour, the crew believed that they were within their rights in demanding that any action taken in respect of the members of the crew found with arms in their possession should be by the French authorities. As soon as the position was explained to them by the Consul the arrest of the two men was effected without further trouble, and they were taken from the ship by the police officials.

The two prisoners were taken to Yaumati, and, as stated above, they were charged at the Kowloon Magistracy in the afternoon and convicted.

It was decided not to proceed further with anything in the nature of obstructing the police or attempting to evade arrests, etc.

A RECORD HAUL!

Apart from the result of the police search, the Revenue Officers secured a haul of roughly 8,000 ounces of heroin. This was concealed in seven large luggage cases (trunks and satchels) found in the baggage room of the *Angers*, and it is estimated that it is worth about $500,000. This is only a rough estimate, as the authorities had not fully investigated the haul last evening.

In consequence of this seizure, a Japanese passenger was arrested. He is believed to have boarded the ship at Marseilles. At the time of the seizure the keys of the packages could not be found.

The seizure seems to be a record one, and the Japanese arrested is to appear at the Central Magistracy this morning to answer a charge in connection with the haul, which it is thought was to be smuggled through to Japan if possible. A committal to the Sessions will probably be asked for.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG HOCKEY CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on MONDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER at 5.30 P.M. in the LECTURE ROOM at Volunteer Headquarters (by kind permission).

H. OWEN HUGHES,
Hon. Secretary.

3907]

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the Sum of £40,000, will be Received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, until 11 O'CLOCK A.M., on the 2ND SEPTEMBER, 1926.

The Tenders to state the Total Amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in Sealed Covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, Etc."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

"Persons tendering for (Bills), are hereby Notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills)."

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporated capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

H. G. RILEY, Lt. Colonel,
Treasury Chest Officer, R.A.P.C.

His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1926. [3912

FELIX VILLAS.—At the TERMINUS of the new BUS SERVICE, European residences equipped with modern sanitation, electric light, gas, as well as garage and comprising 6 rooms, 4 bathrooms, servants' quarters, etc., at $150 and upwards. These comfortable residences on MOUNT DAVIS ROAD, face South and are situated in one of the most delightful localities in Hongkong. Apply to the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [3429

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS for the FOURTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 9TH OCTOBER, 1926 (Weather Permitting), may be obtained at the RACE COURSE, CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES and HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX.

ENTRIES Will CLOSE at 12 o'CLOCK NOON on SATURDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1926. [3906

NOTICE.

THE HONOURABLE MR. PERCY HOBSON HOLYOAK, DECEASED.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of the above named Deceased are Requested to Send Particulars to the Undersigned.

Dated the 26th day of August, 1926.

DEACONS,
Solicitors for the Executrix,
1, Des Vœux Road Central,
Hongkong.

3893]

TO LET.—409, PEAK (SEVERN ROAD). For either Six or Twelve Months. Fully Furnished.—F. C. JENKIN, Barrister, PRINCE'S BUILDING. [3914

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A FLAT in NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON.
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Alexander Building.

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COMMODIOUS OFFICE TO LET in QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, also Two Small OFFICES in 1A, CHATER ROAD.
Apply—
E. D. SASSOON & Co., LTD.

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TO LET.

COMMODIOUS SHOP in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

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OFFICE TO LET
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GROUND FLOOR OFFICES near KOWLOON FERRY.
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[3.3

INTIMATIONS.

DEWAR'S

"WHITE LABEL"

FINEST

SCOTCH WHISKY

OF GREAT AGE.

AWARDED 50 GOLD AND PRIZE MEDALS.

DEWAR'S

"VICTORIA VAT"

THE VERY FINEST OLD

SCOTCH WHISKY

As supplied to the Houses of Lords and Commons.

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[50

MARRIAGE.

WHEELER—FOWLER.—On August 28th, 1926, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, MURIEL EDITH, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. FOWLER, of the China Sugar Refinery, East Point, to GEORGE HENRY KIDDLE WHEELER, C. M. Customs, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. WHEELER, of Shirley, Southampton, Hants. [3913

DEATHS.

KINGHORN.—At Victoria Hospital, on September 1st, JEAN SHEPHERD, the dearly beloved wife of JOHN R. KINGHORN. [3910

SAUNDERS.—On August 30th, 1926, at "Vidlin," Kulangsoo, Amoy, KATHERINE ISABEL (KITTY) SAUNDERS, third daughter of the late Captain J. C. SAUNDERS, and Mrs. SAUNDERS, of Amoy. Aged 54. [3915

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. Ho FOOK and family desire to thank their relatives and friends for their kind expressions of sympathy, floral tributes and attendance at the funeral of the late Mr. Ho FOOK. [3909

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1926.

THE SATURATION POINT.

"PLANT ACORNS" was the slogan of certain patriotic people in England about a hundred years ago. (They did not, of course, use the word "slogan" in connection with publicity campaigns in those days.) The evangelists of that era tried to save the people of Great Britain from what they sincerely thought was a great peril. They devoted themselves to their task of rousing the conscience of the country with an enthusiasm equal to that of any ancient or modern crusader. "Plant acorn," they cried, because it was suddenly realised that the oak trees which had furnished timber for "wooden walls of England" were rapidly diminishing in number. Oak trees were regarded as essential for the proper maintenance of the Royal Navy, and the obvious thing to do, therefore, was to plant acorns which would ensure a good supply of oak timber for the ships. Before the acorns grew into trees, however, wood had been discarded as a material for building warships. Sails and timber have been replaced by machinery and metals. The alarmists who sincerely believed that the future security of Great Britain depended upon oak trees had been entirely ignorant of the development of mechanical inventions, although the steam engine had, at that time, been used for marine work.

An American author, one GARET GARETT, who has written a novel or two, has created something of a "sensation" in his own country and has aroused some interest in Great Britain, by means of a book called "Ouroboros." The curious word is the name of a serpent which swallows its own tail. The novelist has turned his attention to economics. A study of that very involved subject has had a most depressing upon his mind. He is a modern Jeremiah, who foretells disaster for the human race, and especially for Great Britain. He is convinced that machines and industrial processes have involved man in a tragic circle. In his opinion, it is the necessity to sell that is the cause of all the chaos and trouble in the world to-day. "How to produce enough is no longer any problem at all. How to sell what is produced—that is the problem." The mass production factory must create consumers. Why not? It is quite true that the civilised nations are beginning to realise that it is pleasanter to make things by machines and to sell them for foodstuffs instead of ploughing the land and garnering, by the sweat of their brow, the fruits of the earth. The mechanical tractor is much more effective in agricultural work than the human muscles.

It is quite true that the number of nations who now have to depend upon others for the supply of their essential requirements is strictly limited and is decreasing each decade. Our flesh is made to creep by the story of the progress of Italy, the most fecund of the white peoples, already providing for her own wants and seeking an outlet for her half-a-million yearly increase in population. (We are told that Japan is undersellng Great Britain in the Orient. We are not told that the trade between Great Britain and Japan is considerable), as for China—ah! China is beginning to provide for herself. We are thus led to the inevitable conclusion that soon there will be a glut of manufactured goods and no one to sell them to. A gloomy outlook.

Most of us, in this part of the world, at present, have sufficient anxieties about the immediate future to satisfy us. We refuse to worry much about what will happen in some indefinite time ahead. We, of this generation, have had our fair share of crises, but we have managed to pull through. We have seen great changes and we are prepared to see others. Human nature being what it is, we may be quite sure that the average man or woman of this and the next generation will be true to type, and like OLIVER TWIST, will want more. The world will never have enough of what it wants. Even if every family on the earth has its wireless set and its motor-car, they will all want better "radios," nicer cars, improved fittings for their dwellings and a greater variety of clothing. Mass-production should not lead to the ruin of Great Britain, but to an era of greater prosperity. So complex is our present civilisation that we cannot exist without machines. Academic arguments as to whether life is easier or more difficult to live than it was a hundred years ago are of interest to many people, but they do not affect the problems of the present. This is an age of machinery and it makes great demands both of intelligence and will-power. The machine is the servant of man who, after all, is its creator. Some of the American journals are becoming alarmed at the enormous output of the U.S.A. automobile factories. Ten years ago it was thought that there would soon be a car for every family and it was argued that that surely would be the Saturation point. Now each family has "a whole gasoline alley." No one stays at home. Father has his limousine; Mother, her coupe; Sister, her brougham; Brother, his sports model; and Junior, his "flivver." When Father has made his "pile" looks longingly to Europe for peace and quietness and, in some cases, purchase a country place in England!

The fact of the matter is there is no saturation point for human desires. Salesmen, manufacturers and inventors will go on taking risks in the endeavour to make what they consider is a fair living. Philosophers and novelists may cry out about materialism, but the greatest American philosopher, EMERSON, said truly "Men are seldom so innocently employed as when engaged in making money." The Bolshevik ideas about scrapping machines and discouraging intellectual effort will never be accepted by the Anglo-Saxon race. Rather that race will meet fearlessly the new problems of each era, satisfied that human ingenuity and a decent moral code will enable them to overcome all the difficulties of the future as their forefathers overcame those of the past.

Some person yesterday stole $724 from a drawer in the offices of Messrs. Banker & Co.

The return of notifiable diseases, for the 24 hours ended August 31st, stated that there were three Chinese cases of enteric fever.

The adjourned meeting of the Hongkong Radio Society is to be held this evening, when the future of the Society will be discussed by the members.

A Chinese was treated at the Kwong Wah Hospital on Tuesday for a dog-bite. The animal was taken to the Kennedy Town depot for observation.

Mr. J. H. Hunt (Secretary of the European Y.M.C.A., Kowloon) has returned to the Colony to resume his duties, after spending a holiday at Cheung Chau.

A Chinese was fined $5, with the alternative of seven days' hard labour, at the Central Magistracy yesterday, for attempting to steal a packet of cigarettes from a street stall.

An inquiry into the death of several Chinese at the No. 3 Pumping Station, Pokfulam, into which a huge boulder crashed during the recent storm-flood, will be held at the Central Magistracy to-morrow afternoon.

The P. & O. s.s. *Kashgar* is due in port at daylight this morning, and therefore the Home mail (letters and papers, dated London, August 5th and parcels of July 29th) will be ready for delivery and collection at an early hour this morning.

More than a hundred Chinese women and girls will preside over the stalls at the bazaar in aid of the Church of Christ in China, which will be open by Lady Clementi this afternoon. The bazaar is being held in the Church compound, Bonham Road.

An assistant tally clerk of the steamer *Taiseema* was fined $1,500 or six months' hard labour, by Major C. Willson yesterday for having in his possession $180 worth of illicit opium. A fisherman, who was charged with possession of four taels of the drug, was fined $200, or two months.

Draft programmes and entry forms for the fourth extra race meeting to be held on Saturday, October 9th (weather permitting) are ready and may now be obtained at the Race Course, Causeway Bay Stables, and the Hongkong Club Annexe. Entries close at twelve o'clock on Saturday, September 25th.

Charged with obtaining a large quantity of ginger from a farmer at Taipo and failing to pay for it, a Chinese was arrested on Tuesday. It was alleged that he disposed of the ginger, later attempting to escape with the money, but was arrested by the police on information given by the farmer.

The burial of the remains of the late Mrs. C. W. Darbishire, brought out from home on the steamer *Glengarry*, which arrived in Singapore on the 24th, took place on the 25th ultimo. Many friends of the late Mr. and Mrs. Darbishire attended the brief service at the Cathedral and were present at Bidadari. The Ven. Archdeacon Swindell officiated.

Passengers due to arrive from Europe to-day by the s.s. *Kashgar* include:—Mr. D. Beath, Mr. J. T. Christie, Mr. A. da Roeya, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Lissaman, Lieut.-Comdr. R. Leeds, R.N., Surg.-Lieut.-Comdr. A. W. North, R.N., Mr. D. W. Phillips, Mr. Philp, Eng.-Lieut. J. T. Roberts, R.N., Mr. D. M. J. Sheil Small, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Thompson.

The 1st Battalion, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, are due to arrive in the Colony on October 22nd. The 1st Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment, whom the Borderers will relieve, will embark for India on October 27th, but prior to their departure from Hongkong they will hold a special ceremonial parade on October 15th, at which the colours will be trooped.

The Water Police seized 100 tins, each containing five taels of prepared opium, during a raid carried out on the *Empress of Canada* on Monday. The drug was concealed in a passenger trunk of American make, and was valued at about $10 a tael, or a total of $5,000. It is thought that the drug was destined for Manila, where it would have been worth about $10,000, but no claimant was forthcoming and the opium was confiscated.

The following members of the Hongkong Bowls Team (announced in the *Daily Press* yesterday) who will represent the Colony in the forthcoming Bowls Interport at Shanghai this month, leave on Saturday for the Northern port by the s.s. *Suiyang*:—Messrs. U. M. Omar (No. 1), R. Lapsley (No. 3), W. Wotherspoon (Skip), P. T. Farrell (reserve), and D. Gow (manager). The other member of the team, Mr. A. M. Holland (No. 2), leaves Hongkong for Shanghai on the s.s. *Haruna Maru* on Monday next.

At the National Eisteddfod of Wales held at Swansea in the first week in August, China was represented by Mrs. Flora Harding and Mrs. M. Dixon, two daughters of the late Dr. Timothy Richards, the famous Welsh missionary in China, Miss Myfanwy Wood, the Welsh missionary in China, and Mr. O. W. G. Beynon, of Shanghai, who brought the bardic chair to the present Eisteddfod from the St. David's Society in that city.

THE DENISHAWN DANCERS.

STRIKING SUCCESS AT THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.

ARTISTRY, RHYTHM AND COLOUR.

The Denishawn Dancers scored a striking success on their first appearance at the Queen's Theatre last night. There was a good attendance.

All the items, without exception, were remarkably well performed, and seldom has a Hongkong audience been so enthusiastic in its reception of a Company as it was last night.

Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn were the outstanding artists in the performance. Shawn was undoubtedly at his best in Adagio Pathetique. The scene was that of a statue of a Grecian God awakening to life. It was all intensely vivid, and Shawn proved himself to be a real artist.

Ruth St. Denis is a remarkable dancer. Added to the rhythm of her movements, the slenderness of her figure, the suppleness of her arms and fingers, she has marvellous facial expression. She was at her best in Oriental dances, and particularly so in a Japanese Flower Arrangement (Music Bowers). She was in gesture, in movement, in everything a maid of old Japan. In "A Legend of Pelee; Hawaiian Volcano Goddess," swaying a silken mantle of kaleidoscopic colour, enhanced and transformed into sheets of flame by special lighting effects she gave a real, vivid, and inspiring exhibition.

Voices of Spring," from Botticelli's painting "Primavera" played by other members of the troupe, was in reality the essence of Spring. It was a beautiful scene. Colour, rhythm and laughter, the glamour, the romance of old Seville was brought out in "A Spanish Gipsy Dance" scene. More remarkable still in point of rhythm and beauty was "Garland Plastique."

The technique of the dancers was faultless, and from the beginning to end their success was convincing. The programme concluded with Ishtar of the Seven Gates—a scene of splendour, mysticism, and romance.

The Company appear again to-night, to-morrow night and Saturday at the Queen's, and a new programme will be presented each time. On Saturday a special Chinese ballet will be staged.

THE BRUNSWICK PANATROPE.

GRAMOPHONE PLUS WIRELESS.

A MACHINE WITH GREAT POSSIBILITIES.

A gramophone which can be metamorphosed into a wireless set in a perfectly simple way, is the latest addition which scientific invention has given the musical world. It is known as the Brunswick Panatrope, and one is at present at the Brunswick studio, Ice House Street.

The machine is fitted with electrical apparatus, valves and an amplifier, and is more like a wireless set than a gramophone. It is so constructed that, without stopping the machine, volume of sound can be regulated as desired.

A representative of the *Daily Press* heard the Panatrope yesterday and was impressed by its wonderful possibilities. Placed in the minor key the vocal items were such as one hears on a gramophone, excepting that the tone was certainly more distinct than is the case with the ordinary machine. Then the volume of sound was gradually increased, and, at full power, it was manifest that the machine would have a convincing effect in a large hall. The Panatrope is suitable for a drawing room entertainment or it can take the place of an orchestra in a cinema or a theatre. It is being utilised for the latter purpose to a great extent in America at the present time. It is certainly a decided improvement on the older type of gramophones.

The model now in Hongkong has five valves. The Company hope to get others of greater or less volume according to the requirements of purchasers.

The general public will shortly be invited to a public demonstration.

JUNK PIRACY.

MASTER CHAINED TO A TREE FOR THREE WEEKS.

An interesting story is expected to be related, at the Kowloon Magistracy this afternoon, when the hearing is resumed of a case in which three alleged robbers are charged in connection with the piracy of a cargo junk.

The master of this junk, who made his escape from the hands of a robber gang has already related a story of terrible cruelty to the police, in which he alleges that he was chained by robbers to a tree for three weeks and was given very little food.

In his report to the police, when he arrived in the Colony, prior to the case coming before the Court, the master stated that his junk left Yaumati for Un Long with cargo, but while anchored off Yam O, Cap Sui Mun, on the night of July 21st about 8 o'clock, owing to bad weather, an armed robber gang got aboard and took the junk to Tung Ku where some members of the crew landed. However, the master and steersman were not landed, but were taken into Chinese territory. The master was taken to a

(*Continued on next Column.*)

HIS EXCELLENCY'S BIRTHDAY.

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE NEW TERRITORY ELDERS AT TAIPO.

At Tai Po Market, yesterday afternoon, there took place an event which is unprecedented, if not in the history of the Colony, in the twenty-seven years during which the New Territory has been under British control. The occasion was that of the birthday of His Excellency, the Governor, in celebration of which the Elders of the New Territory gave an entertainment, at which His Excellency was pleased to be present.

As most of our readers are aware, as a junior cadet Mr. Cecil Clementi was one of the first Assistant Land Officers to be appointed to deal with the difficult task of settling the organisation and administration of the newly transferred lands. To-day the Territory is a prosperous stretch of country, widely opened up by roads and motor transport, and peopled by a friendly and industrious population of farmers. In those days the populace was hostile, and bitterly suspicious of the new Government. The situation was one which has occurred hundreds of times before in the history of the British Empire, and to the task Mr. Clementi brought a sound knowledge of the language and an intuitive understanding of the mentality of the people with whom he had to deal. The conditions which have obtained in the New Territories for the past twenty years show how well he and his colleagues performed the administrative part of their duties. The impression he left upon the minds of the people is shown by the fact that upon his return here as our Governor, his old friends gathered together and entertained him upon his birthday. In these days when vilification of the British Government is so fashionable, this spontaneous tribute is particularly pleasing.

The weather was particularly unpropitious in the morning but after a final storm about 2 p.m. it took a turn for the better. A spacious matshed had been erected on the triangular space in the middle of Tai Po Market, and there the Elders with Mr. Fraser, the District Officer, received the guests as they arrived. At three p.m. His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Clementi, arrived by car. Captain Steele, A.D.C., and Mr. B. R. Forster, Private Secretary, were in attendance. The other guests present were the Hon. Mr. W. T. and Mrs. Southorn, Mr. Justice Wood, the Hon. Mr. Mel. Messer, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, the Hon. Mr. H. T. and Mrs. Creasy, the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Tratman, Messrs. N. L. Smith, A. D. Ball, W. Schofield, E. W. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Green, Mr. J. A. Fraser and Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Gerrard.

Owing to the pressure of official business, many other Government officials were unfortunately unable to attend.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S ARRIVAL.

His Excellency's arrival was greeted with an outburst of crackers, and after shaking hands with his hosts he took his seat. His hosts then bowed formally to him, a saluation which was returned by His Excellency. After a song, excellently rendered by a choir of schoolboys, the dinner began. Just under a hundred sat down to a most excellent repast.

During the dinner, after a short speech by the Chairman, Mr. Lei Chun Chong, an address was read by Mr. Tang Wai Tong, wherein reference was made to His Excellency's connection with the Territory in the past, and congratulations on the occasion of his birthday were offered.

His Excellency then replied, speaking in Cantonese, thanking his hosts and assuring them of his interest in the New Territory and all his concerns.

After the dinner, during which the usual Chinese music was discoursed, the company broke up about 5.30 p.m. after a photograph had been taken.

The arrangements for the entertainment reflect great credit upon those who were responsible for them. The matshed was lofty and cool and, in spite of the torrential downpour, not a drop of water found its way in. The floor was covered with a green carpet of pine-needles which had a most pleasing effect. The dinner served was the equal of any of those provided in the fashionable restaurants in West Point, while we were particularly struck by the excellence of the No Mai Tsan wine. It was, in short, an afternoon which will not soon fade from the memories of those who were privileged to attend.

place he did not know, according to his story, and chained to a tree for three weeks. He had no shelter from sun or rain, and was fed twive daily. He finally managed to sever his chains and returned to Hongkong last Friday. No news of the steersman has been heard of since his capture.

Three of the alleged robbers were subsequently arrested at Sham Shui Po and were recognised and subsequently appeared before Mr. J. H. B. Nihill at the Kowloon Magistracy who remanded them until this afternoon.

FIGHTING IN CENTRAL CHINA.

BIG FIGHT IMMINENT NEAR WUCHANG.

TRENCHES BEING DUG IN THE SUBURBS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HANKOW, August 29th.

The Allies are still holding the Tsing-Chichow line.

Wu Pei Fu has established his headquarters at Ho-Sheng-Chiao, whence he is personally directing the operations.

Meantime Allied reinforcements are constantly arriving from the North.

THE STRUGGLE FOR WUCHANG.

SHANGHAI, September 1st.

According to Japanese reports from Hankow the Wu Pei Fuites are demoralised and have suffered several reverses. The Southerners are advancing rapidly against Wuchang, which is across the river from Hankow. The reports add that the Wu Pei Fuites are preparing to check the "Red" advance at Chihfangshih, twelve miles from Wuchang and are also constructing trenches at the suburbs of Wuchang.

The Northern reinforcements continue to arrive in large numbers at Hankow. Refugees from Wuchang and the surrounding districts are pouring in to the Hankow Concessions.

Sun Chuan Fang, so far, has sent merely a handful of troops to assist Wu Pei Fu, and it is believed that Sun intends to maintain armed neutrality unless his five provinces are invaded; but he is enrolling recruits and taking all precautions.

STRUGGLE MORE EVIDENT.

PEKING, September 1st.

Optimistic *communiqués* from Hankow continue to arrive, claiming the recovery of Puchi and the advance of the Northerners towards the Hupeh-Hunan border.

Independent reports do not confirm Northern successes, but none of the reports mention any further advance of the Southerners.

There seems no doubt that heavy fighting is proceeding and that Wu Pei Fu is receiving large reinforcements from the North.

SWATOW'S PORT.

NOT NOW TO BE CLOSED.

SWATOW, August 31st.

It to-day transpires that the threat of the Commissioner of Customs to close the port of Swatow was not carried into effect, the pickets acceding to his demands under pressure from General Ho Ying Yum, who has charge of the district.

The incident, it now appears materialised from the seizure by pickets of a shipment of 70 cases of cigarettes, consigned to Swatow by the B.A.T. The Commissioner protested and intimated that he would take action if the shipment was not restored.

General Ho ordered the pickets to comply with the request and the matter was settled without further incident.

The s.s. *Haihong* arrived from Swatow to-day and her officers report that the coast port business is normal.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

ATLANTIC FLEET.

DOMINION PREMIERS' VISIT.

RUGBY, August 31st.

Arrangements are being made for the Dominion Premiers coming to England for the Imperial Conference to visit the Atlantic Fleet at sea on October 30th.

PALESTINE CURRENCY.

BOARD TO BE CREATED.

RUGBY, August 31st.

The Colonial Secretary has appointed a Board to introduce local Palestinian currency based on the pound sterling and generally to provide for and to control the supply of currency in Palestine.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AZORES DISASTER.

AZORES, August 31st.

Six were killed and many injured in the Fayal Island earthquake, whilst great damage was done in the capital, Fayal, and throughout the countryside. Cracks appeared in streets and a number of houses collapsed. The terror-stricken population is camping in public squares.

The Western Union Cable Company in London learns that all Britishers are safe.

The shock was also felt at Liveramento, near Ponta de Lagada, but no damage was done.

LISBON, August 31st.

Governor Horta telegraphs that fifty were killed and injured in the earthquake. The Government has ordered a cruiser to proceed to Fayal to render assistance.

LATEST DETAILS.

LISBON, September 1st.

Governor Horta now cables that 8 were killed and 200 injured in the Fayal earthquake, four hundred houses were razed at Flamangas, in a continuous series of short shocks.

The Government has ordered the immediate departure of two cruisers to transport a vessel with medical units and a detachment of engineers.

ANOTHER DEATH SENTENCE.

VERDICT IN SMRYNA PLOT CASE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 31st.

The Independence Tribunal has passed the death sentence on Abdul Kadir in connection with the Smyrna plot. He is to be hanged to-night.

SHANGHAI'S LABOUR TROUBLE.

ANOTHER MILL FOREMAN MURDERED.

WHAT THE STRIKE PICKETS' COMMITTEE AUTHORISE.

SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, September 1st.

This morning a Chinese foreman, employed at the Ewo Cotton Mills, was waylaid at wayside Road in the eastern district of the city by a gang of armed men, who mortally injured him with six bullets. The foreman, before his death, was unable to make a statement identifying the assailants, who, so far, have not been arrested.

Meantime, a meeting of the Strike Pickets' Committee has authorised the pickets to resort to the use of axes, iron bars and arms in the case of a clash with mill operatives desiring to go to work or with the police, promising compensation in the event of injury or of the death of picketers.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

SCHEME TO PLACATE SPAIN.

ANGLO-FRENCH VIEWS.

LONDON, August 31st.

Sir Austen Chamberlain has departed for Geneva to attend the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations on September 2nd and the Assembly meeting on September 6th.

GENEVA, August 31st.

The League Committee appointed to consider the future composition of the Council lengthily discussed yesterday a French amendment to Article 2 of the scheme approved last May as regards the re-election of non-permanent members of the Council. The amendment was mainly designed to placate Spain.

Viscount Cecil said Britain was satisfied with the May scheme, but would agree to any workable plan. Therefore he favoured the French amendment, which assured the re-eligibility of non-permanent members, but as the wording could be variously interpreted he proposed that the amendment be referred to the Drafting Committee.

The proposal was adopted.

The French amendment provides that a retiring member would only be re-eligible by a two-thirds majority of either the Council or the Assembly, and that in any case the number of members elected shall not exceed one-third of the total non-permanent members.

The French amendment is apparently the result of recent pourparlers between Britain, France and Germany, and the Drafting Committee to-day found the task of finding a formula to satisfy all parties difficult.

TEMPORARY SCHEME.

The Drafting Sub-Committee, after a protracted discussion of the French amendment and Viscount Cecil's scheme for the re-eligibility of non-permanent Councillors, agreed to a temporary arrangement whereby non-permanent members will be exceptionally admitted to the Council of the League at the forthcoming election, but that in subsequent elections re-eligibility will only be applicable at the expiration of the member's term of office and not at the beginning of his tenure.

In other respects, Viscount Cecil's scheme will hold good with slight modifications.

GERMANY TO BE ADMITTED.

GENEVA, September 1st.

The outcome of yesterday's discussions is that Germany alone will be admitted to a permanent seat on the Council, with nine non-permanent members.

It is noteworthy that Poland waived her claim simultaneous with her election with Germany. Spain's attitude up to the present has not changed.

At present there is no prospect of Tangier being discussed at Geneva.

ANGLO-FRENCH VIEWS.

PARIS, September 1st.

According to *Le Petit Parisien*, M. Briand, the French Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Sir Austen Chamberlain, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, at their meeting last night realized the similarity of their dispositions with regard to the French and British Cabinets anent Tangier and seats on the Council of the League of Nations.

Both statesmen decided to co-operate closely and not to admit the work of the League to be affected and the question of Tangiers discussed by other Powers than those interested.

TREATY OF ALGECIRAS.

RUSSIA OPPOSED TO AMENDMENT.

MOSCOW, August 31st.

With reference to Spain's demand for a reconsideration of the Treaty of Algeciras, to which Russia is a signatory, it is stated that the Soviet Government will not recognise any amendments thereto which are made without the consent of Russia.

GENERAL NOBLE.

ENGAGEMENTS IN U.S. AND JAPAN.

ROME, August 31st.

General Nobile, famous as the pilot of the Norge Polar Expedition, in an interview with Reuter to-day, said that he had accepted the invitation of the United States Government to supervise some months work in connection with an American aeronautical establishment.

After completion, he said, he will go to Japan on a similar errand.

COAL STOPPAGE.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATE.

MR. CHURCHILL'S APPEAL.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 31st.

The Miners' Executive to-day decided by a narrow majority not to formulate any peace proposals for the consideration of the Delegates' Conference, but to leave the question for that body to consider free from any recommendations or suggestions by their Executive.

Whether the Delegates will agree to a modification of policy is doubtful. Mr. Herbert Smith, the Miners' President, is credited with opposing any departure from the present policy, while Mr. A. J. Cook, the Miners' Secretary, has openly advocated the framing of fresh proposals to form a basis for renewed negotiations.

To-day's decision of the Executive is understood to have been taken in opposition to advice tendered by the Parliamentary Labour Party.

THE DEBATE.

When the dispute was debated in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Opposition Leader, urged that as the Miners' Delegate Conference was to meet on Thursday, Parliament should adjourn for a week only.

The Government resisted this motion, Mr. Churchill stating that even if some change of a beneficial character were pending, he considered it unlikely that the intervention of Parliament would be required. Parliament could be speedily summoned if the necessity arose.

After attacking the attitude of the Government, which he said had behaved throughout the dispute like a loyal subcommittee of the owners, Mr. MacDonald insisted on the necessity of a national agreement between the miners and owners if work was to be resumed in a spirit of good will, co-operation and hearty production. He believed that a basis for accommodation existed and that it was possible for the Government to get the two sides together in meeting with an open agenda from which nothing would be barred. Alternatively, the Government might get men of influence acceptable to both sides to mediate.

NOTABLE CONTRIBUTIONS.

Two notable contributions to the debate by private members were made by Mr. Spencer (Labour) and Mr. H. Wragg (Unionist). Mr. Spencer, in advocating a national agreement, pointed out that accommodation would have to be made for varying minima in the different districts. He wished the miners had accepted the Coal Commission's report when it was offered to them. The essential conditions of peace were the recognition of economic factors by the men and the recognition of the men's point of view by the owners.

Mr. Wragg, who spoke as chairman of a Colliery Company, expressed the opinion that the owners would be willing to have a national settlement with district variations. Failing a settlement, he advocated compulsory arbitration.

Mr. Lloyd George declared that the owners had gone back on their earlier proposals and were now insisting on district settlements. After charging the Government with impotence, he urged them to undertake the responsibility of making a definite suggestion on which the negotiations could be re-opened.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

Concluding the debate, Mr. Churchill said that the Government were determined to see that the Act recently passed as a means of obtaining re-organisation and reconstruction of the coal industry was put into force with the utmost vigour. Regarding criticisms of the Eight Hours measure, the Government view was that, within certain limits, at any rate during a temporary period, the question of hours and wages would be so far interchangeable that the mining population concerned might have the right of deciding in what form the economic necessity should be met. The object in view was to secure the greatest amount of employment and the largest sum of money to be paid in wages throughout the coal industry under decent conditions. The Government wanted as few pits as possible to be closed, and said that closing down should be a gradual process until new pits were developed to which unemployed miners could be moved. He could not himself see the slightest difficulty in reconciling the controversy regarding national or district settlements. There must be notice taken of local conditions, and there ought to be a national survey of the whole process afterwards—national settlement within whose ambit district conditions had been properly embodied. Hours and wages were no longer an insuperable obstacle and if the differences connected with them were reduced to their very moderate proportion then the question between national or district agreements should never be allowed to stand in the way of a settlement. Although there was a greater disposition to take the facts into account, nothing had yet been done which made it possible for the Government to promote fresh negotiations. He hoped the Miners' Delegates Conference might produce something.

A REPUDIATION.

He strongly repudiated Mr. MacDonald's suggestion that the owners had exerted any influence on the Government, adding, "let the miners' leaders arm us with weapons of economic truths and we will see who presumes to stand in the way of a peaceful settlement." The Government could only build a bridge if the material was provided from both sides. A fresh offer was indispensable. The difficulty of the problem did not lie in the making of a plan but in securing agreement for it, and here the Government's powers were limited. They could legislate, but they could not compel the

(Continued on next column.)

miners to work for the owners to keep the pitch open. If both sides were to say to the Government: "We will take your decision; give us the best advice you can for the reconstruction and settlement of the coal industry," it would, in his opinion, be an easy and rapid process to present a tolerable elastic and good-working solution at any rate for the temporary period through which the industry had to pass before it was reconstructed. There was, at present, nothing in the attitude of the parties calculated to make such an enterprise succeed. But the atmosphere would change and it was perhaps changing. He asked the miners to make fresh proposals in any form and through any channel they liked.

GOVERNMENT AND THE RISK.

The Government were ready to share the risk of seeing that such proposals received a fair chance if they were genuine and afforded, in the Government's view, a way to a settlement. It was no part of the spirit of this country or of the policy of the present Government, to win a strike at the expense of one section of the community over another. England was England because things were less frequently fought out to a bitter end than in any country in the world and because people did not press their rights to extremes as they did in many other countries. The Government would allow no party consideration or personal prejudices to influence their actions but they must not be asked to take sides against arithmetic or the obvious facts of the situation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HOPEFUL ATMOSPHERE.

LONDON, August 31st.

It is noteworthy that the Opposition listened attentively to Mr. Churchill and even cheered his references with relation to district and to national agreements and the hint that the miners could secure backing for a national agreement if they proved reasonable on the question of hours and wages.

The House of Commons adjourned until November 9th, unless it is convoked earlier to continue the Emergency Regulations.

M.C.C. INDIAN TOUR.

WORCESTER'S PROFESSIONAL NOT TO PARTICIPATE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, September 1st.

F. Root has declined the invitation to take part in the M.C.C.'s Indian Tour, on the ground that the Worcestershire County authorities consider that he needs a rest after two years' uninterrupted cricket.

HOME FOOTBALL.

NORTHERN LEAGUE RESULTS.

LONDON, August 31st.

The following are the results of matches played in the Northern League to-day:—

Rochdale 3, Crewe 1.

Southport 1, Hartlepool 0.

BALKAN AFFAIRS.

WORK FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

SOFIA, August 31st.

The Bulgarian Note replying to Greece, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia is most conciliatory. It emphasises the desire to safeguard the peace of the Balkans and says the Bulgarian Government is doing its utmost to check the Comitadji activities, which, is declares, have wide ramifications outside Bulgaria.

The note urges co-operation between all four countries on this point and finally declares its readiness to submit the question to the League of Nations, whose recommendations it promises to accept.

BRITISH CRUISERS.

THREE FOR CHINA STATION.

LONDON, August 31st.

The three cruisers Carysfort, Castor and Dartmouth are due to arrive on the China Station at the end of October with reliefs.

The submarine L.27 will simultaneously arrive in Hongkong to replace the L.9.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

U.S.A. AND WAR DEBTS.

PRESS ON CANCELLATION PROPOSAL.

NEW YORK, August 31st.

The Republican papers deplore Mr. Newton Baker's debt cancellation suggestions cabled yesterday.

The *New York Tribune* says the suggestion is inopportune and will merely lead to misconception and confusion.

The *New York Times*, however, supporting Mr. Baker's article, cites Mr. Mellon as saying "a prosperous Europe would be worth far more in dollars to the United States than any possible return from debts."

The *New York World* opines that sooner or later Mr. Baker's argument will prevail. It adds that it would be rash to predict a mutual cancellation of debts, but a revision of the present agreement is certain in the near future.

PRESIDENT'S VIEW.

PAULSMITH, August 31st.

Although President Coolidge is reported not to have read Mr. Newton Baker's article in connection with the war debts question, the President's opinion is stated to favour no change in the United States' war debts policy.

President Coolidge does not anticipate that the Senate will reverse its decision regarding the World Court.

Daily Press Cricket Competition.

Selecting the Hongkong Interport Team.

First Prize	**$200**
Second Prize	**50**
Third Prize	**25**

WE ARE PRINTING BELOW THE FIRST COUPON FOR THE COMPETITION WHICH HAS BEEN ADVERTISED DURING THE PAST FEW DAYS.

THE COMPETITION IS DIVIDED INTO THREE PARTS—SERIES A, B AND C. A COUPON FOR SERIES A WILL APPEAR IN EVERY COPY OF THE PAPER ISSUED UNTIL SEPTEMBER 11th. TWENTY LISTS OF PLAYERS MAY BE SENT IN UNDER SERIES A. EACH LIST MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A COUPON, BUT A COMPETITOR NEED NOT WRITE SEPARATE LISTS IF HE WISHES TO STAND OR FALL BY HIS ORIGINAL SELECTION.

ONE LIST ACCOMPANIED BY TWENTY COUPONS WILL BE JUDGED AS TWENTY LISTS, OR ONE ACCOMPANIED BY TEN COUPONS AS TEN LISTS, AND SO ON, AND POINTS WILL BE GIVEN ACCORDINGLY.

(The Rules of the Competition were fully set out in the "Daily Press" of August 26th, 28th, 30th and 31st.)

ALL SERIES A LISTS MUST BE SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS" ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 18th. THE COMPILATION OF THESE LISTS WILL DOUBTLESS PRESENT CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTY, BUT IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED THAT DOUBLE MARKS ARE EARNED BY CORRECT SELECTIONS. SERIES A, THEREFORE, PROVIDES EXPERT JUDGES WITH A GOOD CHANCE TO ESTABLISH A LEAD IN THE COMPETITION.

INTERPORT PLAYERS.

IT MAY BE INTERESTING TO RECALL THE NAMES OF SOME OF THE PLAYERS WHO HAVE REPRESENTED HONGKONG IN THE LAST FEW YEARS:—

H. R. B. HANCOOK	PAY-LT. HARGREAVES, R.N.
T. E. PEARCE	L. J. DAVIES
G. R. SAYER	CAPT. OLLIVER, R.G.A.
E. B. REED	CAPT. HAVELOCK-DAVIES
R. E. O. BIRD	MAJOR EDWARDS
A. C. I. BOWKER	H. N. BALHATCHET
H. OWEN HUGHES	F. J. DE ROME
REV. T. B. POWELL	E. C. FINCHER
REV. E. C. QUICK	R. H. WILD
R. E. A. WEBSTER	J. D. HUMPHREYS
B. D. EVANS	CAPT. E. W. MORRIS, I.A.S.C.
C.Q.M.S. STRIPP	J. N. RAMSAY

THIS LIST IS IN NO WAY COMPREHENSIVE, AND MANY OF THESE PLAYERS HAVE EITHER LEFT THE COLONY FOR GOOD OR ARE ABSENT ON LEAVE. THERE SHOULD BE MANY NEW FACES IN THE TEAM WHICH DOES DUTY FOR US IN NOVEMBER.

[Competitors are expected to give correct initials of all players on their lists. There is no guarantee that the initials in the list above are correct.]

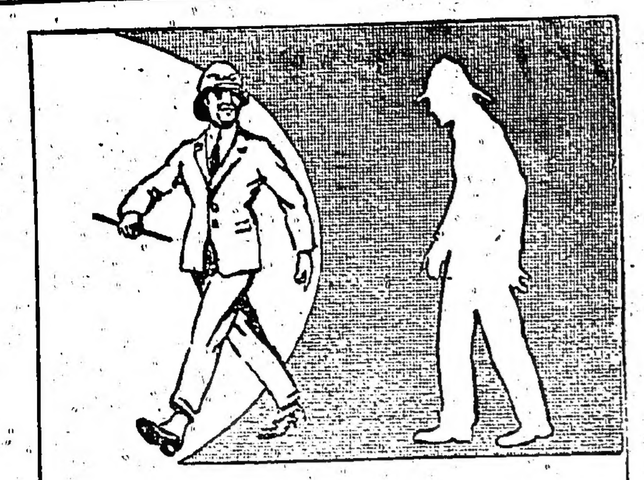
Coupon

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS

Cricket Competition

Series A. *September 2nd, 1926.*

A MAXIMUM OF 440 POINTS MAY BE SCORED BY 20 LISTS IN SERIES A, TWO POINTS BEING GIVEN FOR EACH CORRECT SELECTION ON EACH LIST.



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A physician who tested the influence of Sanatogen on different groups of workers obtained undeniable proof that Sanatogen willl increase your vitality by about 50%—See *Medical Echo, Jan. 1925.*

And his own experience was:

"After I have taken Sanatogen for a few days I can do my routine work, which is fairly arduous, without any feeling of fatigue ensuing at any time."

Increase your vitality by increasing your reserve strength. Start using Sanatogen to-day, so that you will be able to feel the happy difference it makes within a fortnight.

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Obtainable at all chemists and Stores.

NEW ARRIVAL

LYSOL

THE ONLY GENUINE QUALITY.

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HONGKONG.
[A.P.S.]

COUNTY CRICKET.

SURREY OUTPLAY MIDDLESEX.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 31st.

Playing at Lords against Middlesex, Surrey won easily by an innings and 63 runs. The scores were:—

Surrey, 579 for five wickets (dec.)
Middlesex, 275 and 241.

In Surrey's innings, Hobbs made the greatest score of his wonderful career, carrying his bat right through for 316, not out. D. R. Jardine contributed 103 and Shandham 58.

Middlesex was set a huge task, but Hendren with 101 (not out) and H. L. Dales 52 were the only batsmen to rise to the occasion. The home team had to follow on, and in this venture G. T. S. Stevens was top scorer with 63. Holmes took four wickets for 49 runs.

YORKSHIRE'S WIN.

Playing away at Cardiff, Yorkshire beat Glamorgan by 190 runs. The scores were:—

Yorkshire, 420 for six wickets (declared) and 154 for seven (declared).
Glamorgan, 308 and 76.

Leyland put up the big score of 191 in Yorkshire's first innings, whilst Robinson scored a valuable 124, not out. In Yorkshire's second innings, Roy Kilner scored 52.

Glamorgan made a very worthy first innings stand, thanks to Bates 66, Bell 59 and Walters 69. Robinson took five wickets for 56 runs. On going in a second time, Glamorgan faced a deficit of 266, but they were ratled out by Macaulay, who had the fine average of seven wickets for 32 runs.

THE NEW CHAMPIONS.

LATER.

Playing at Manchester against Nottingham, the match being for the benefit of W. H. Howard, the veteran pavilion attendant at Old Trafford, Lancashire won by ten wickets and also won the County Championship. The scores were:—

Notts, 292 and 199.
Lancashire, 454 and 38 for no wickets.

In Notts' first innings Whysall made 97 and A. W. Carr 67, Macdonald taking five wickets for 93 runs. Payton was the only scorer of note in the second venture, having 59 to his credit. Macdonald was again successful with the ball, taking six wickets for 80 runs.

There were two centuries made for Lancashire, Makepeace making 180 and Ernest Tyldesley 140.

KENT WIN EASILY.

Playing away at Northampton, Kent defeated Northamptonshire by 247 runs. The scores were:—

Kent, 233 and 386 for six wickets (declared).
Northants, 121 and 215.

In Kent's first innings, Hubble made 75, and it was in the second knock that Woolley rattled up his 217 in two hours and a half. Ashdown with 58 and Knott with 56 were his best partners.

When Northants were at the wicket, Freeman proved their undoing, he taking seven wickets for 49 runs in the first innings and five wickets for 82 in the second. W. Timms was the only batsman to withstand the onslaught, he making 76 runs.

SENSATIONAL BOWLING.

There was a sensational ending to the match at Bristol between Leicester and Gloucester. The home country gained a lead of 25 on the first innings, but were dismissed in the second innings for 74 runs. Parker and Mills, bowling unchanged, brought about a startling collapse of the Leicester side, Gloucester winning eventually by 54 runs. The scores were:—

Gloucester, 306 and 74.
Leicester, 271 and 55.

Dipper and L. P. Hedges made 77 and 81 respectively in the Gloucester first innings, while the principal scorer in the Leicester first innings was C. H. Taylor with 50.

Gloucester collapsed on batting a second time, Geary and Astill proving almost unplayable. Geary took 5 wickets for 29 runs, and Astill 4 for 38.

Astill's four wickets enabled him to complete the douboe of scoring one thousand runs and taking one hundred wickets in a single season for the six successive season.

Leicester required 110 to win, but bowling unchanged Parker and Mills went through the side even more sensationally than Geary and Astill had done. Leicester were all out for 55, Parker taking four wickets for 29, and Mills taking 6 for 26.

In the course of the match, Parker completed his bag of 200 wickets for the season.

ESSEX *v.* HANTS.

Playing away at Portsmouth against Hampshire, Essex won on the first innings. The scores were:—

Essex, 498 for six wickets (declared) and 131 for seven (declared.)
Hampshire, 384 and 148 for one wicket.

There was consistently good batting in Essex's first innings, Cutmore 53, Freeman 52, Nicholls 81, O'Connor 64, Russell 156 and J. W. H. T. Douglas 54 (not out) all helping to make up the big total. Russell was top scorer in the second venture, with 57 runs.

For Hampshire, the Hon. Lionel Tennyson made 111, Mead 90 and Kennedy 51 (not out). In the second innings, Day made 59 and Brutton 65 (not out).

SUSSEX FORCE A DRAW.

(Sussex *v.* Australians. Overnight scores; Australia, 316; W. Bardsley, 118. Sussex: 240, Bowley 69).

BRIGHTON, August 31st.

Before a small crowd, in fine weather, and on a good wicket, the Australians declared to-day after scoring 153 for the loss of four wickets in an endeavour to

(Continued on next column.)

LATE MR. E. J. HAMMOND.

DUTCH NEWSPAPER'S TRIBUTE TO HIS EFFICIENCY.

The *Nieuws van den Dag*, in a lengthy article, pays tribute to the business qualities of the late Mr. Hammond, who died on August 14th in London, as well as his loyalty to the Dutch East Indian Government.

In making a comparison of the effecient administration of the Pamanoekan and Tjiassemlanden, otherwise known as the Anglo-Dutch Plantations, the paper says a very marked improvement has been made during the last ten years, and it is through Mr. Hammond's capabilities, first as head manager and later as managing director, that the estates of the Anglo-Dutch Plantations had been extended, improvements

made in planting and factory methods, housing and living conditions amongst the coolies, and providing proper medical assistance for the employees of the estates.

Mr. Hammond's first relations with the Anglo-Dutch Plantations, Ltd., were through Messrs. Peek Bros. and Winch, of which firm he was a partner, and which changed its name to Messrs. Francis Peek & Co. in 1913.

Messrs. Peek Bros. and Winch opened a branch in Java in 1910, and from that time the firm acted as agents for the Anglo-Dutch Plantations, Ltd., up to the present day.

The D.E.I. Government, in appreciation of the services of Mr. Hammond, presented him with the Order of Oranje-Nassau.

S.P.C.A.

INSPECTORS' REPORT FOR AUGUST.

The following is the combined report of the inspections carried out by the officers of the Hongkong Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during August:

TRANSPORT.	
Poultry, crates	3,880
Poultry on trucks and lorries, loads	246
Poultry in junks and ferries, crates	140
Poultry by rail, crates and baskets	360
Pigs on trucks and in baskets	1,508
Pigs in junks	912
Pigs by rail	89
Cattle in junks	246
Cattle ashore	245
Sheep and goats in junks	24
Sheep and goats ashore	140
Dogs by rail	1
Cats by rail	4
Goats by rail	5
Armadillo by rail	1
Terrapins by rail, basket	1
Cats for sale in market, Taipo	26
Dogs for sale in market, Taipo	31
Cows for sale in market, Taipo	3
Monkeys	6
IMPORTS.	
Poultry, crates	3,060
Pigs	13,898
Cattle	2,950
Sheep and goats	267
Gages of birds	26
Dogs	4
Cats	1
Frogs, baskets	4
EXPORTS.	
Pigs	139
Cattle	372
Sheep and goats	40
Peacocks	2
Cages of birds	19
Monkeys	10
VISITS.	
Markets	99
Bird shops	24
Dogs home	51
Railway stations	60
Landing places	75
Poultry depots	111
Cattle depots	25
Dealers shops	22
Pigeons Yaumati	5
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Ignorant cruelty cases corrected	34
Markets watched, times	44
Ferries watched, times	50
Cautions given	1
Cases invesigated on reports received	2
Dogs received during August	23
Dogs claimed during August	10
Dogs sold during August	1
Dogs destroyed during August	7
Dogs died during August	7

force a victory. C. G. Macartney was the top scorer with 65.

Sussex played out time, compiling 157 for the loss of five wickets, and the match was drawn. Maurice Tate hit 55 for Sussex, while Grimmett took four of the five wickets which fell at a cost of 42 runs.

SOMERSET'S EXCELLENT REPLY.

Over eleven hundred runs were compiled at Taunton, between Wariwckshire and Somerset, the former team gaining three points for a lead on the first innings. The Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe for Warwick, and J. C. W. MacBryan for Somerset, scored centuries. The details following:—

Warwick: 485 (for 7 wickets dec.) and 203 (for 5 wickets).
Somerset: 427.

C. A. Fiddian Green and Kilner (N.) made the first stand for the midland country, the former scoring 50, and the latter making 76. Parsons with 66, and Quaife with 86, continued the good work, and the Warwick captain, the Hon. F. Calthorpe hit out for 103 not out.

Somerset made an excellent reply principally through the efforts of J. C. W. MacBryan, who rattled up 129, and H. Longrigg, who was undefeated with 81 at the close.

Warwick lost five wickets for 203 in their second innings, Parsons being the top scorer with 60 not out, while Norman Kilner contributed 56.

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CONTREXEVILLE—a tonic and an admirable aid to digestion.

EVIAN WATERS—the most agreeable of table waters. Try it.

VICHY CELESTINS—invaluable as a cure for liver trouble and biliousness, gout and arthritis.

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PURE CONDENSED SWEETENED MILK.

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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 1st.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.82	29.85	29.87
Temperature	85	78	77
Humidity	76	90	91
Wind Direction	East	ESE	SE
,, Force	3	2	4
Weather	O	O	OBLD
Rain	0.04	0.00	0.60

Highest open-air Temperature on 31st ... 85
Lowest open-air Temperature on 1st ... 78

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

RIVER LEVELS.

Bulletin from
BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG.

Waterlevels (in English Feet) at 8 a.m.

Place of Observation.	Highest W. Level recorded.	Lowest W. Level recorded.	1926. W.L. Aug. 30	1926. W.L. Aug. 31
West River at Shinhing.	+41.0	0	+18.9	+18.7
North River at Taingyuen.	+28.7	0	+ 6.8	+ 6.9
North River at Samshui.	+27.3	-5.0	+11.0	+10.8
East River at Shekling.	+15.2	-3	+ 4.0	+ 4.0

HAD RASH ON CHEST AND HEAD

Was Almost Frantic. Suffered About Two Years. Cuticura Healed.

"My trouble came with a great irritation and then a rash broke out all over my chest and head. At times the irritation was so bad that it almost sent me frantic, and I could hardly keep my fingers away from it. I spent many sleepless nights. I suffered off and on for about two years.

"A friend recommended Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I sent for a free sample. It helped me so I purchased more and now I am healed." (Signed) Mrs. S. Gowland, 27, Forest Side, Forest Gate, London E. 7, Eng.

Use Cuticura for every-day toilet purposes. Baths with Soap, soothe with Ointment, dust with Talcum.

Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For sample each free address: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Banner St., London, E. C. 1. Also for mail orders with price.

Try the Cuticura Shaving Stick.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

S.S. "ANGERS."

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLES, &c., also Cargo from BORDEAUX ex S.S. "ROLLIN," in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless Intimation is received from the Consignees before 6 P.M., To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Tuesday, the 7th instant, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Friday, the 10th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Tuesday the 7th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. LIMAGE,
Agent

Hongkong, 1st September, 1926. [3908

"GLEN LINE LIMITED."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA PORTS.

THE Motor Vessel "GLENGAREY" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 7th September, 1926, at Noon, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 6th September, 1926, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for Cargo short delivered must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1926. [3905

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "JEYPORE."

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 29TH AUGUST, 1926.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo from Persian Gulf ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P.S.N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 18th September, 1926, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1926. [3901

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

FREIGHT RETURNS SHOW A DECREASE.

BRITISH VESSELS BRING BULK OF HONGKONG CARGO.

A feature of yesterday's shipping statement was that four British vessels brought practically all the cargo for Hongkong, although not one carried freight for ports beyond. With the exception of 1,138 tons, brought by eight vessels of other nationalities, the British steamers contained all the freight for this port, but this was due to a big consignment of liquid fuel, amounting to over 5,000 tons. Tonnage showed a decrease, Hongkong cargo dropped by nearly 5,000 tons, compared with the figures for the previous day, and freight for ports beyond were also down.

TONNAGE AND NATIONALITIES.

The tonnage figures were as under:—Total: 26,499 tons; British vessels: 5,876 tons; Other vessels: 20,623 tons. At 9 a.m. yesterday there were 50 vessels in the harbour, of which 23 were British. During the previous twenty-four hours thirteen vessels arrived, *viz.*, four British, one American, three Japanese, four Chinese and one French. The departures during the same period came to twelve, *viz.*, one British for Saigon, one Japanese for Moji, one Dutch for Macassar, one British for Miike, one Japanese for Shanghai, one Dutch for Miri, one Chinese for Hauhoi, one Chinese for Sha U Chung, one French for Kwang Chow Wan and one British for Amoy. Clearances during the same period numbered five, *viz.*, one British for Amoy, one British for Sebattik, one Japanese and one Dutch Singapore and one American for Shanghai.

CARGO ENTERED.

(For the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday).

For Hongkong ..... 8,011 tons.
For ports beyond .....18,835 "

Total .....26,846 "

(For the previous 24 hours ended at a.m. on Tuesday).

For Hongkong .....13,802 tons.
For ports beyond .....20,002 "

Total .....33,804 "

Of the cargo for Hongkong, British vessels brought 6,873 tons, of which the best return was 5,256 tons of liquid fuel. Vessels of other flags brought 1,138 tons. With segard to the freight for ports beyond, it was all carried by vessels other than of British registry. The two best returns were 6,093 tons and 6,245 tons.

THE ARRIVALS.

The arrivals for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were as under:—

Borelis (British) from Tarakan and Sebattik with 5,256 tons of liquid fuel;
Ming Sang (British) from Haiphong with 137 tons of general cargo;
Yat Shing (British) from Shanghai and Foochow with 830 tons of general cargo;
Hai Ning (British) from Foochow and Swatow with 600 tons of general cargo;
President Jefferson (American) from Manila with 138 tons of tobacco, sugar and general cargo and 2,000 tons of hemp and general cargo for ports beyond;
Amazone Maru (Japanese) from Kobe and Shanghai with 69 tons of general cargo and 6,693 tons for ports beyond;
Kohsu Maru (Japanese) from Yokohama and Maji with 273 tons of general cargo and 2,392 tons for ports beyond;
Yokushima Maru (Japanese) from Osaka and Shanghai with 250 tons of general cargo and 6,248 tons for ports beyond;
Tai Sze Ma (Chinese) from Kwang Chow Wan with 295 tons of general cargo;
Hoi Wing (Chinese) from Malawchau with a *nil* entry;
Tak Hing (Chinese) from Nam Tau with two tons of vegetables;
Sui Tik (Chinese) from Sha U Chung with 16 piculs of general cargo;
Angers (French) from Marseilles and Saigon with 110 tons of general cargo and 1,505 tons for ports beyond;

LATER ARRIVALS.

Later arrivals yesterday, too late for inclusion in the above returns, were:—

Linan (British) from Shanghai with 4,437 tons of general cargo;
Strathlone (British) from Tjilatjap and Sourabaya with 6,500 tons of general cargo;
Soochow (British) from Shanghai and Amoy with 543 tons of general cargo and six tons for ports beyond;
Tonkin (French) from Haiphong with 200 tons of general cargo;
Kaijo Maru (Japanese) from Keelung and Swatow with 500 tons of coal and 208 tons of general cargo.

MAILS.

Mails brought by the above vessels were as under:—*Ming Sang*, from Haiphong, seven bags; *Yat Shing*, from Shanghai and Foochow, three bags; *Hai Ning*, from Foochow and Swatow, unspecified; *President Jefferson*, from Manila, three bags; *Tokushima Maru*, from Osaka and Shanghai, ten bags; *Angers*, from Marseilles and Saigon, 36 bags; *Tonkin*, from Haiphong, 58 bags; *Linan*, from Shanghai, 218 bags; *Kaijo Maru*, from Keelung and Swatow, six bags; *Soochow*, from Shanghai and Amoy, unspecified.

OVERSEAS NEWS BY MAIL.

FAMILY CHARTERS A FLYING BOAT.

The war memorial at Bedford School was opened by Prince Henry.

Mr. James Gourlay has been appointed a director of the Bank of Scotland.

Mr. William Forbes has been elected a director of Stewarts and Lloyds, Limited.

Seven hundred Territorial cadets left London for a seven-days' tour of the battlefields in France.

Mr. Osborne Smith, managing governor-elect of the Imperial Bank of India, has left London for Bombay.

An earthquake caused great alarm in Johannesburg. Considerable damage was done to house property.

The Rev. F. H. Consgrave has been appointed Provost and Vice-Chancellor of Trinity College, Toronto.

At the annual general meeting of the Institute of Directors, Viscountess Rhondda was elected President.

Wem Grammar School Cadet Corps has won the Lucas-Tooth Shield, a Shropshire challenge trophy, for the fourth successive year.

M. Moiseef, the Soviet airman, arrived in Moscow from Teheran, having covered 1,937 miles in 20 hours, with only three halts.

Good rains have fallen over the coastal and southern districts of South Australia, states a message from Dalgety & Co., Adelaide branch.

The Hungarian Government has restored to the French authorities the aeroplane in which the brothers Arrachied inadvertently landed in Hungary.

General Guillaumat, who was Minister of War in the last Briand Cabinet, has been reappointed Commander-in-Chief of the French forces on the Rhine.

The Czechoslovak Government has granted an annual subsidy of 15,000 gold francs (£600) to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

It is semi-officially announced from Tokyo that Mr. I. Yoshida, Counsellor of Embassy in London, has been appointed Japanese Minister to The Hague.

Miss D. Jordan Lloyd of London, accompanied by the guides Hans and Fritz Kaufmann of Grindelwald, made the first ascent this season of the Schreckhorn.

The Commonwealth Government intends to send a party of Australian industrialists to the United States to investigate the reasons of industrial prosperity in that country.

The New South Wales State Government is showing itself inimical to the policy of the new Settlers' League formed to facilitate Immigration, and has withdrawn the subsidy.

During the year ended June 30th last, 11,266,000 deposits were made in Yorkshire Penny Bank, representing a total amount of £35,646,000 and an average deposit of £3 3s. 3d.

The council of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors have elected Mr. Thomas Keens as president, and Mr. Henry Morgan as vice-president for the ensuing year.

At the meeting of the council of the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers, Mr. W. J. Thomas was elected president for the ensuing year, the vice-presidents being Mr. A. J. Atkinson and Mr. Wm. McAllum.

The Yugoslav Prime Minister, M. Ouzounovith, has requested all the Ministers to revise their departmental estimates so as to secure a reduction in the Budget expenditure of 10 per cent. for the current year.

The colliery at New Waterford, Nova Scotia, has closed down owing to the refusal of members of the United Mine Workers' Union who are fighting for a "closed shop" to recognise the "one union" which is active locally.

One N.C.O. in the Polish Army was killed and several privates were wounded when three "75" field guns of French make exploded during artillery target-practice near Nowy Targ (Neumarket) by troops of the Cracow garrison.

This year's conference of the International Law Association met in Vienna to the great satisfaction of the Austrians, who attach importance to the fact that this is the first meeting since the war outside what was Allied territory.

During Norwegian air manœuvres off Christiansand two hydroplanes about to land collided, with the result that one sank immediately. The pilot, Lieutenant Troye, was seriously injured. The other machine was only slightly damaged.

The death is announced, in his 80th year, at Schönenwerd, of M. Edward Bailly-Prior, senior director of Bailly, Limited, one of the largest shoemaking firms in the world, who was a member of the Swiss National Council from 1902 to 1917.

Mr. Percival A. R. Leith, chief civil and mechanical engineer, Smith's Dock Company, Limited, South Shields, has been appointed chief engineer to the River Tees Conservancy Commissioners, and will take up his new appointment on October 1st.

The council of the University of Paris has sanctioned the foundation at the Sorbonne of a wireless telephony institute, which will enable listeners in to follow lectures in their own homes. The new wireless institute will be opened in November.

The Recorder at Hull Quarter Sessions quashed the sentence of three months' imprisonment with hard labour passed by the Stipendiary on John William Dodsworth, a railway fireman, for throwing a missile, which the appellant contended was a ball of paper, at a volunteer during the general strike.

(Continued on next column.)

ALL-BRITISH AUSTRALIA.

NECESSARY FOR WORLD PEACE.

PREMIER ON THE DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association held at Westminster Hall, under the chairmanship of the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. J. H. Whitley.

Moving a resolution expressing thanks to the members of the association in the Australian Commonwealth Parliament for their invitation to the United Kingdom members to send a delegation to visit Australia in September, Mr. Baldwin said that the delegation which would go to Australia would be a very representative one, and he hoped it would do an immense amount of good.

It had always seemed to him that there was a real difficulty in understanding the problems that had to be faced, even by men of our own blood who lived on the other side of the world. They were so alike and yet so different. The fact that they were of one stock sometimes made us imagine that we understood, intuitively, their difficulties and problems, when as a matter of fact we probably did not. It was only by close personal contact that we could understand and sympathise with them.

By far the most important thing for Australia, the peace of the world, the future of the world, and our own race is that there should grow up there a community larger than at present exists, and a community of pure-bred stock from the British Isles.

There have been difficulties about that, and I cannot help thinking a visit of this kind may perhaps do a good deal to remove and solve those difficulties. We may get to understand their point of view, and they may get to understand ours. Australia, as befits a young country, and a very democratic country, has naturally made a great many experiments in her social legislation. I think there we may be able to learn a good deal, to see what problems they have attempted to solve, how far they have been successful, and where they have failed.

It is a curious thing that in a new country like Australia is—one that was in its settlement predominantly agricultural—we should see exactly the same tendency as in the Old World for the towns to grow at the expense of the country.

DRIFT OF THE TOWNS.

It is very singular that in that vast continent, with all its latent capacity of production, we should see a drift of population into Sydney and Melbourne, where they must have a very large proportion of the population of the whole continent.

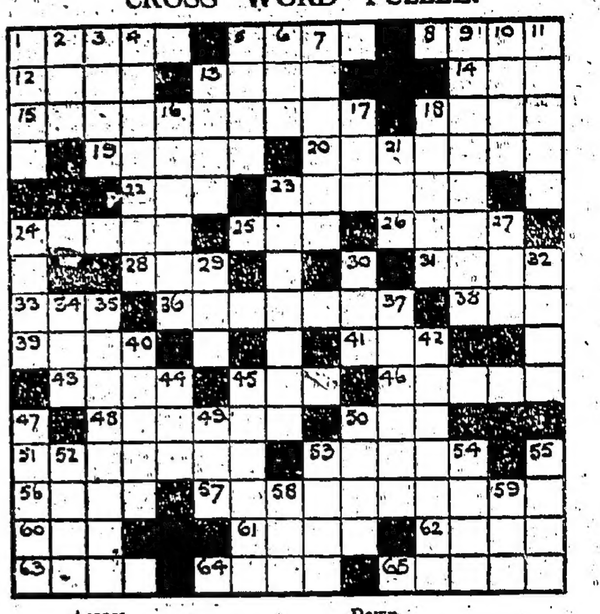
It is one of the essential problems with which we at home are also faced. The problem is: What can we do to prevent that aggregation of people into the towns which makes it so infinitely more difficult to maintain that standard of life which we would like to see people enjoy, and environment in which they can develop themselves the best.

Mr. Baldwin expressed the hope that it would be possible for a visit to be paid to Great Britain by representatives of other Parliaments. There had not been one for some time, and it was desirable that such a visit should be arranged in the course of the next two or three years.

Mr. Robert Mond and a family party of ten people, including nurses and several children engaged a giant supermarine Napier flying-boat of Imperial Airways to fly them from Southampton to Dinard, where they spent a holiday. This is the first time a family party has chartered a big flying-boat to take them on their holidays.

At Boston (Lincolnshire) three Wrangle youths were fined £2 each and ordered to pay costs for gross cruelty to a stray dog. They admitted taking the dog into a barn, fastening its jaws with a horse twitch, and pricking its hindquarters. They said it was done "for fun." The dog went mad, and had to be destroyed.

CROSS WORD PUZZLE.



Across.

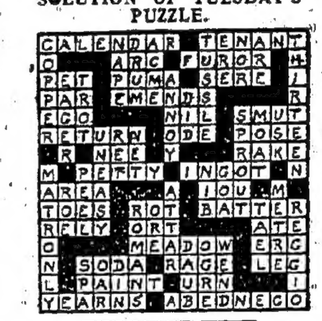
1. Watch.
5. Incurred.
8. European capital.
12. Immediately.
13. Lake.
14. Climbing plant.
15. Sneakingly.
18. Goddess.
19. Flower.
20. Egg measurer.
22. Nevertheless.
23. Yearly.
24. Fracas.
25. Incite.
26. Snatch.
28. Initials of an author.
31. Sudden break.
33. Her.
36. Walks.
38. Colour.
39. Habitation.
41. Label.
43. Dance.
45. Explosive.
46. Rock cavity lined with crystals.
48. Fixed.
50. Girl's name.
51. Dish.
53. Worn out.
56. Ceremony.
57. Astonishing.
60. Anger.
61. Above.
62. Irish language.
63. Cut.
64. Prepare a liquor.
65. Fear.

Down.

1. Expansive.
2. Black fluid.
3. Complaint.
4. Inserter.
5. Repudiate.
6. Unit of work.
7. Pertaining to ownership.
9. Pony.
10. Part of the ear.
11. Musical drama.
13. Slight fog.
16. Bends.
17. Over there.
18. Received.
21. Cup.
23. Stranded.
24. Bruise.
27. Inlet.
29. Pigs home.
30. Mountain.
32. Father. (French).
34. Stove part.
35. Issues from.
37. Make gloomy.
40. Lifted up.
42. Marker.
44. Illuminated.
45. Freight.
47. Branch.
49. Allow.
50. One who mimics.
52. Italian coin.
53. Bird.
54. Rent.
55. Employed.
58. Woman.
59. Very united.

The solution of this puzzle will be given in the *Daily Press* on Saturday.

SOLUTION OF TUESDAY'S PUZZLE.



"Finger prints" of animals which crawled over the earth more than 25,000,000 years ago in Grand Canyon, Alaska, have been put on exhibition at the new American National Museum. The footprints, discovered by Dr. Charles W. Gilmore of the Smithsonian Institute, are imbedded in large slabs of shale and sandstone. The tracks were 400 feet below the surface of the earth and had been covered by sediment that grew slowly through the eons.

HOUSE AND FLATS AVAILABLE:

P8—Middle Road, Kowloon, 12 rooms, furn. and goodwill.
C1—"Derrington", 9 rooms. ...Plus taxes $450
C2—Conduit Road, 7 rooms. Hotwater system and fixtures.
C2—Bowen Road, 6 rooms .. $225 & taxes
L1—Chatham Road, 12 rooms $500
W4—Babington Path Flats $100/125
L1—Cameron Rd., 3 rooms, Tax 13% & $95
X1—Macdonnell Road $156/174
C2—Bowen Road, 3 rooms $110/120
A1—May Road, 5 rooms $218/240

TENANTS WANT:

T4—Kowloon Flat unfurnished.
G6—5/6 rooms, Mid-level, Hongkong.
B11—6 rooms, furnished, preferred, Peak.
M4—6 roomed House above Bowen Road.
C4—Furnished Flat above Bowen Road.

TO-DAY'S BARGAIN:

WHY PAY RENT?—Bungalow near Beach. Modern Arrangements. Flush System. Available. $8,000 down, Balance by Instalments.

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS, SHARE & REAL ESTATE CO.

10, DES VŒUX ROAD C. TEL. C 4630.

The HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

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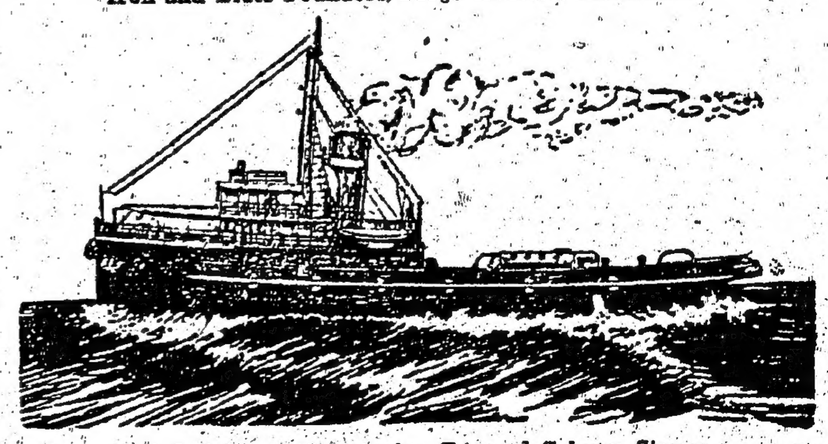

Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer.

"Henry Keswick"

Built, engined and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong, for their own service, 1921. Length 165' B.P., Breadth 34' (m), Depth 17' (m), I.H.P. 2,000. Fitted with electrically driven submersible centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

August 30th.

Strathborne, British str., 2,803 tons, Capt. D. MacPhee, from Sourabaya, which port she left on August 20th, with 6,500 tons of sugar, lying at Quarry Bay.—J.C.J.L.

August 31st.

Kohso Maru, Japanese str., 1,095 tons, Capt. Y. Okubo, from Moji, which port she left on August 28th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—O.S.K.

Sui Yik, Chinese str., 178 tons, Capt. Lo Shui, from Sha U Chung, with cattle, lying at Luen Cheong Wharf. Fook Hoi Co.

Tai Sze Mo, Chinese str., 402 tons, Capt. Lo Yat Sun, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C37.—Wing Yin & Co.

September 1st.

Angers, French str., 3,960 tons, Capt. C. Rigaud, from Marseilles *viâ* Saigon. The former port she left on July 30th and the latter on August 29th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A1.—Messageries Maritimes.

Hainning, British str., 832 tons, Capt. W. C. Passmore, from Foochow, Amoy and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Douglas Wharf.—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

Kaijo Maru, Japanese str., 1,126 tons, Capt. Y. Okura, from Swatow, with 500 tons of coal and 208 tons of general cargo, lying at O.S.K. Wharf.—O.S.K.

Linan, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. T. Beer, from Shanghai, which port she left on August 28th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12.—B. & S.

Tak Hing, Chinese str., 105 tons, Capt. Lo Shan, from Namtau, with a cargo of vegetables, lying at Luen Cheong Wharf.—Fook Hoi Co.

Tonkin, French str., 846 tons, Capt. F. L. Morvan, from Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C41.—Messageries Maritimes.

Yatshing, British schooner, 1,424 tons, Capt Jas. S. Masson, from Shanghai and Foochow, with a general cargo, lying at West Point Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES.

September 1st.

Angers, for Shanghai.
Kuthe, for Canton.
Hop Sang, for Shanghai.
Amazon Maru, for Singapore.
Kohso Maru, for Saigon.
Tak Hing, for Hauhoi.
Hanyang, for Shanghai.
Sui Yiks, for Sha U Chung.
New Mathilde, for Haiphong.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Kaijo Maru*, on September 1st:—Mr. E. E. Thomas, Mr. G. Ladd, and Mr. Jeasen.

Per s.s. *Haining*, on September 1st:—Col. Montague Bates, Lieut. Coates, Miss R. M. Livingston, Miss Abrahams, and Miss Howell.

Per s.s. *Angers*, from Marseilles *viâ* ports, on September 1st:—Mr. F. M. Champourcin, Mr. M. W. Moss, Mr. C. D. Stell, Mr. and Mme. Oda, Mr. M. Carim, Mr. Numasi, Mr. R. Van Sitteren, Mr. F. L. Cave Penny, Mr. A. D. Stroz, Mr. V. Prikodko, Mr. Steares, Mr. Weidman, Mr. Frazer, Mr. V. Clifford, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Shawn, Mr. G. Ruth St. Denis, Mrs. L. Day, Mrs. Sherman, Mr. G. Graham, Mr. Weeder, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Houry, Rev. Gautier, Mr. J. Francisco, and Mr. R. Revioso. Among passengers passing through on their way to Shanghai were: Mr. and Mrs. Grokoff, Mr. L. Amiot, Mr. and Mrs. Rauk, Mr. and Mrs. Blanc, Mr. D. C. A. Lugt, Mr. Couturian, Mr. R. Carroll, Mr. Cotton, Miss Won, Miss Veysseyre, Mr. Chaskelman, Md. Bahda Robert, and Miss Lamberton.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Kobe yesterday at 9.30 a.m., left that port at 5 p.m., and is due due at Nagasaki to-night at 5 o'clock.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Macedonia* left Shanghai this port on the 31st ult. at 7 p.m., and is due here to-morrow (Friday) at about 6 a.m.

The B.I. and Apcar s.s. *Takada* will leave Amoy for Hongkong on the afternoon of the 4th inst., and is due to arrive here on the 5th, at about 6 p.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Empress of Russia (C.P.R.), due Sept. 7th.
Macedonia (P. & O.), due to-morrow, about 6 a.m.
Oldenburg (Hamburg-Amerika Line), due to-morrow.
Takada (B.I. & Apcar), due September 5th, about 6 p.m.

SHIPPING NOTES.

A notice at the Harbour Office, received from the Customs Authorities at Tientsin, under date of August 21st, states that the conservancy ice-breaker *Chingting* has reported that the Japanese steamer *Kwaiun Maru* lies sunk, with decks awash and masts standing, in a position from which Tsaofeitien Light bears N. 83 W. (magnetic) about nine miles. Mariners are warned accordingly.

The Superintendent of Customs and Treaty Power Consuls at Foochow have declared the port of Wenchow to be cholera infected. All vessels arriving from that port on and after August 29th will be governed by the Sanitary Regulations for the port of Foochow.

The total number of deck passengers entered for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 140, of which the largest entries were 48 and 41.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Lieutenant-Commander C. F. Hole, R.N., a native boatman was fined $10, or ten days' hard labour in default, for carrying eleven passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence.

The report of the master of the s.s. *Linan* (British) which arrived from Shanghai yesterday, stated that one stowaway was discovered on board during the voyage.

Dangerous goods manifested in yesterday's returns included:—150 cases of sodium sulphed, 19 cases of nitric acid and 50 cases of sulphuric acid on the *Kohso Maru* from Yokohama and Moji; and 2 cases of phosphorus sulphate on the *Tokushima Maru* for Bombay.

The French liner *Angers* arrived yesterday from Marseilles, with about 84 saloon passengers, of which 40 disembarked at Hongkong, and the other 43 passengers are going beyond Hongkong. The *Angers* also brought mail from Marseilles. She was despatched at 6 p.m. yesterday for the Japanese ports.

At 3 p.m. to-day the s.s. *Yumsang* of the Indo-China Navigation Co. will be despatched for Calcutta with cargo, and a few passengers.

From Europe, the s.s. *Kashgar* of the P. and O. is expected to arrive in port to-day at daylight with cargo, passengers and mail. She will be despatched for Kobe, Yokohama *viâ* Shanghai to-morrow at daylight.

A wireless message received by the Naval Authorities in Hongkong on Tuesday from the *Menado Maru* (Japanese) stated that the vessel had been pirated in Blenheim Reach, near Whampoa, 17 miles from Canton, but a later message stated that the pirates had left the ship and that the passengers and crew were safe and that no cargo had been taken, but that it was anticipated that the pirates might return. The *Menado Maru* was on the way to Canton at the time, and as no further messages of a renewed attack by pirates has reached here, it is gathered that the *Menado Maru* reached her destination safely, especially in view of the fact that naval boats would not be far away.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

The following vessels are in dock at Taikoo:—*Helena* and *Ningpo*.
At Kowloon Dock:—*Tai Tak*.
At Cosmopolitan Dock:—*Luna*.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1926.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120TH MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
September 2nd	6.06 a.m.	6.40 p.m.
" 3rd	6.06 "	6.39 "
" 4th	6.07 "	6.38 "
" 5th	6.07 "	6.37 "
" 6th	6.07 "	6.36 "
" 7th	6.07 "	6.35 "
" 8th	6.08 "	6.34 "
" 9th	6.08 "	6.33 "
" 10th	6.08 "	6.32 "
" 11th	6.08 "	6.31 "
" 12th	6.08 "	6.30 "
" 13th	6.09 "	6.29 "
" 14th	6.09 "	6.28 "
" 15th	6.10 "	6.27 "
" 16th	6.10 "	6.26 "
" 17th	6.11 "	6.26 "
" 18th	6.11 "	6.25 "
" 19th	6.11 "	6.24 "
" 20th	6.11 "	6.23 "
" 21st	6.11 "	6.22 "
" 22nd	6.12 "	6.21 "
" 23rd	6.12 "	6.19 "
" 24th	6.12 "	6.18 "
" 25th	6.12 "	6.17 "
" 26th	6.13 "	6.16 "
" 27th	6.13 "	6.15 "
" 28th	6.14 "	6.15 "
" 29th	6.14 "	6.14 "
" 30th	6.14 "	6.13 "

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.,

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

"CITY OF BARODA"
(9,670 TONS D.W.)

THE above Steamer having Accommodation for over 100 First Class Passengers will be Despatched *Via* PHILIPPINES, STRAITS, COLOMBO and SUEZ CANAL on 5TH NOVEMBER, 1926, for NEW YORK where she is due to arrive on 3RD JANUARY, 1927.

For Freight or Passage Apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LTD.
131]

CANADIAN PACIFIC

EMPRESS EXPRESS

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
17 Days from Hongkong to Vancouver.
LARGEST AND FASTEST STEAMSHIPS.

Special FARES to EUROPE
£120 £112 £83

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

via SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

Steamers.	H'kong. Leave	S'hai. Leave	Kobe Leave	Y'hama. Leave	V'couver. Arrive.
EMPRESS OF CANADA	...Sept. 3	Sept. 5	Sept. 8	Sept. 11	Sept. 20
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	...Sept. 16	Sept. 19	Sept. 22	Sept. 25	Oct. 4
EMPRESS OF ASIA ...	...Oct. 14	Oct. 17	Oct. 20	Oct. 23	Nov. 1
EMPRESS OF CANADA	...Oct. 29	Oct. 31	Nov. 3	Nov. 6	Nov. 15
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	...Nov. 11	Nov. 14	Nov. 17	Nov. 20	Nov. 29

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

HONGKONG—MANILA—HONGKONG—SERVICE

Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila		Leave Manila	Arrive Hongkong
Sep. 8	Sep. 10	EMPRESS RUSSIA	Sep. 11	Sep. 13
Oct. 6	Oct. 8	EMPRESS ASIA	Oct. 9	Oct. 11

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: GACANPAC.
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: NAUTILUS. [15

NYK

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.
*SIBERIA MARU ... Monday, 21st Sept., at Noon
TAIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 5th Oct., at Noon
TENYO MARU ... Monday, 18th Oct.
* Omit Honolulu. Calls Los Angeles.

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
BOKUYO MARU ... Saturday, 27th Nov., at Noon

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports
HAKOZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 11th Sept.
HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 25th Sept.
KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 9th Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Sept.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Oct.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
TAKETOYO MARU ... Monday, 5th Sept.
MAYEBASHI MARU ... Saturday, 18th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
SADO MARU ... Saturday, 11th Sept.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
GENOA MARU ... Tuesday, 21st Sept.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
AKI MARU ... Saturday, 18th Sept.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
HARUNA MARU ... Monday, 6th Sept.
MORIOKA MARU ... Friday, 10th Sept.
RANGOON MARU (Kobe direct) ... Friday, 17th Sept.
KAMO MARU ... Tuesday, 21st Sept.

For further information, apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Depts.). [7

M. M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hgkg. and Sailing for S'hai. and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
AMAZONE ...B...	—	—	14th Sept., 1926.
ANGERS ...B...	—	—	28th Sept., "
D'ARTAGNAN ...A...	13th Aug., 1926	14th Sept., 1926	12th Oct., "
ANGKOR ...B...	27th Aug., "	28th Sept., "	26th Oct., "
PORTHOS ...A...	10th Sept., "	12th Oct., "	9th Nov., "
CHAMBORD ...B...	24th Sept., "	26th Oct., "	23rd Nov., "
PAUL LECAT ...A...	8th Oct., "	10th Nov., "	7th Dec., "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES
(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
A Class Steamers: 1st Class.....£ 99. 0d. 0d. 2nd " .....£ 70. 0d. 0d.
B Class Steamers: 1st Class.....£ 85. 0s. 0d. 2nd " .....£ 61. 0s. 0d.
Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.
Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (CARGO BOATS).
s.s. "MIN" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive on the 22rd September.
Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to:— MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,
Telephone: Central 740. 8, QUEEN'S BUILDING
CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION. [2

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	...Thursday,	2nd Sept., at 3 p.m.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"YATSHING"	...Friday,	3rd Sept., at Noon.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSHING"	...Friday,	3rd Sept., at Noon.
HAIPHONG	"MINGSANG"	...Sunday,	5th Sept., at 8 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	...Tuesday,	7th Sept., at 2 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"FOOSHING"	...Wednesday,	8th Sept., at 5 p.m.
KOBE via SHANGHAI & MOJI	"LAISANG"	...Friday,	10th Sept., at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	...Saturday,	11th Sept., at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	...Wednesday,	15th Sept., at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	...Saturday,	18th Sept., at 3 p.m.
OSAKA via KOBE	"HOSANG"	...Tuesday,	21st Sept., at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"HOPSANG"	...Wednesday,	22nd Sept., at Noon.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	...Saturday,	25th Sept., at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGERS. 8
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.
"GLENAPP" ...	16th Sept.
"GLENSHANE" ...	5th Oct.
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	16th "
"GLENBEG" ...	28th "

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Discharges	Leaves H'kong.
"GLENOGLE" ...	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.	22nd Sept.
"GLENGARRY" ...	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.	20th Oct.

Movements are subject to change without notice.
For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.
Telephones: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 23, and Central 3696. [9

THE SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

Service of Fast Motor Vessels
FOR
MARSEILLES, ALGIERS, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG AND SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Loading About
m.s. "NANKING" ... 15th Sept.

FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

Loading About
m.s. "DELHI" ... 12th October
m.s. "SUMATRA" ... 18th October

For further particulars, apply to the Agents—
GILMAN & CO., LTD. Hongkong. G. E. HUYGEN, Canton.
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ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.
THE NEW FAST AMERICAN STEAMERS

FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE
SHANGHAI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA
"PRESIDENT GRANT" ... Sept. 13th, 5 p.m.
"PRESIDENT MADISON" ... Sept. 25th, 5 p.m.

TO EUROPE—£120—£112

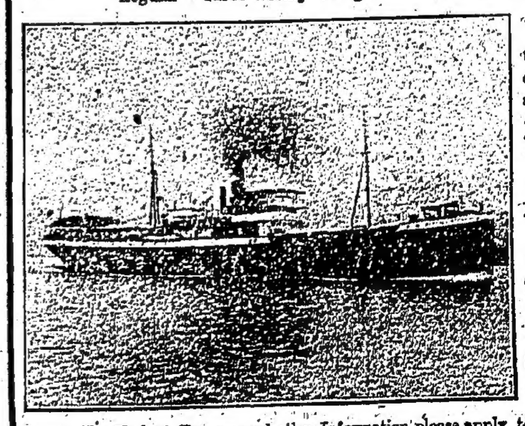
First Class on the Pacific. First Class on American or Canadian Railways. First Class and Monoclass on the Atlantic. Choice of Trans-Continental Railways. Any Line on the Atlantic. Through Accommodation and Booking Arranged.

FOR MANILA
"PRESIDENT GRANT" ... Sept. 5th, 5 p.m.
"PRESIDENT MADISON" ... Sept. 17th, 5 p.m.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING.
Telephones: Central 2477, 2478 & 795. [18

CHINA BORNEO SHIPPING CO.

HONGKONG—BORNEO LINE.
To Sandakan thence to Lahad Datu, Tawau and Semporna, calling at Jesselton on Return voyage.
Regular Three-weekly Freight and Passenger Service.



Excellent accommodation for Saloon, Second class and Steerage passengers.

All cabins (1st and 2nd class) fitted with Electric Fans.

Hotel reservations arranged at Sandakan if desired.

Through Bills of Lading issued to other B. N. Borneo Ports.

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For Freight, Passage and other Information please apply to—
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OR
W. WATT & CO., Agents, 188, WING LOK STREET WEST. PHONE. C. 4963.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., LTD.)

BOSTON & NEW YORK
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE
(ANDREW WEIR & Co., LONDON.)

Sailings from Hongkong

M.V. "SPRINGBANK" ... ... Via Suez Canal 30th September.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
"ELLERMAN" LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., LTD.)

"CITY OF MELBOURNE" ... ... From Hongkong 5th September.
For Marseilles, Havre, London and Hamburg.

FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £88, 2nd Class £60.
"B" 1st Class £50, 2nd Class £35.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA
ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE

STEAMER From Hongkong October.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimaine, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., LTD.)

Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALEMBMO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and *Vice Versa*.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to:—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Tel. Cent. 4791. [22

PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE
BY
FAST MOTOR VESSELS
TO
BOSTON
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA

M.V. "CHINESE PRINCE" ... ... Leave Hongkong 5th Sept., 1926
M.V. "MALAYAN PRINCE" ... ... " " 3rd Oct., 1926

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165. (Incorporated in Great Britain)
Telegrams: Furnprince. King's Building. [19

HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE
of the United Netherlands Navigation Company.

Regular Four-weekly Service between
Japan, Vladivostock, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore
and
Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and North Continental Ports

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

s.s. "OUDERKERK" ... ... 20th September.
s.s. "SIMALOER" ... ... 18th October.

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

s.s. "ZOSMA" ... ... 4th September.
s.s. "OOSTKERK" ... ... 2nd October.
s.s. "OUDERKERK" ... ... 30th October.

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,
Agents.
Telephone Central No. 1574. York Building [11

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS TAKING CARGO FOR
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	4th Sept., Noon	Marseilles and London.
"NAGPORE"	5,283	10th Sept.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Antwerp & Hull.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Marseilles & London.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	23rd Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay.
"NELLORE"	6,853	29th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Oct.	Marseilles, London, Anwerp & Hull.
"MOREA"	10,918	16th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th Oct.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"NYANZA"	7,023	30th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MANTUA"	10,902	13th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	25th Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KARMALA"	9,128	27th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	11th Dec.	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	8,097	23rd Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay.
"KHIVA"	9,135	25th Dec.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	8th Jan.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	22nd Jan.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,918	5th Feb.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	19th Feb.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	5th March	Marseilles and London.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	19th March	Marseilles & London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	2nd April	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	9th April	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KARMALA"	9,128	15th April	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,980	30th April	Marseilles and London.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Pireaus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA—APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKADA"	6,949	7th Sept., 1 p.m.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"SANTHIA"	7,754	15th Sept.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	21st Sept.	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	24th Sept.	do.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	2nd Oct.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st Oct.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	29th Oct.	
"TANDA"	6,956	2nd Dec.	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	31st Dec.	
"ARAFURA"	6,000	28th Jan.	
"TANDA"	6,956	4th Mar.	

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.
The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambugan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.
Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"KASHGAR"	9,005	3rd Sept., 6 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	7th Sept.	Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	7th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	14th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,918	16th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NYANZA"	7,023	26th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	1st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,902	16th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MIRZAPORE"	6,715	23rd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,128	29th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	30th Oct.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,956	2nd Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"KHIVA"	9,135	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NELLORE"	6,853	15th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	25th Nov.	Shanghai only.
"DELTA"	8,097	27th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	7th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,914	10th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NYANZA"	7,023	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	24th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	4th Jan.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,918	7th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	21st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	4th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,959	8th Feb.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	17th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	4th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th March	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	13th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,128	18th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"MALWA"	10,980	1st April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th April	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. × 2 ft. × 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

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P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents. [1

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN
(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

HAINING ... ...Friday, September 3rd, at 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) *or vice versa* and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of $30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.
For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.
3]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

SWATOW & SHANGHAI	... "SOOCHOW"	... On 2nd Sept.,	3 p.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	... "KINGYUAN"	... On 3rd Sept.,	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	... "LINAN"	... On 4th Sept.,	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	... "SUIYANG"	... On 5th Sept.,	6 a.m.
BANGKOK	... "KWEIYANG"	... On 5th Sept.,	6 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	... "SZECHUEN"	... On 7th Sept.,	8 a.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	... "ANKING"	... On 7th Sept.,	8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	... "SUNNING"	... On 9th Sept.,	6 a.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	... "TEAN"	... On 9th Sept.,	10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	... "KUEICHOW"	... On 9th Sept.,	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	... "CHENAN"	... On 11th Sept.,	6 a.m.
HAIPHONG	... "CHINHUA"	... On 11th Sept.,	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	... "SINKIANG"	... On 12th Sept.,	6 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	... "KANCHOW"	... On 14th Sept.,	6 a.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 36. Agents.
CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. [4

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"
THESE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS,
VIA MANILA AND THURSDAY ISLAND.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	DUE HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT	SAILING HENCE ON OR ABOUT
TAIPING	10th September	17th September
CHANGTE	8th October	16th October
TAIPING	9th November	17th November
CHANGTE	10th December	17th December

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 86. Agents. [3

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.
LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.
S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" ... ... on or about 19th September.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.
REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.
REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE
"A" CLASS. "B" CLASS.

NEXT SAILINGS.
OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

From Hongkong.
S.S. "FIUME L" ... ... on or about 4th September.
M.V. "VIMINALE" ... ... on or about 5th October.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

From Hongkong.
S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... ... on or about 9th September.
S.S. "FIUME L" ... ... on or about 30th September.
M.V. "VIMINALE" ... ... on or about 30th October.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS
FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMVOLOSI" ... ... Sails from Calcutta 31st August.
S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... ... Sails from Calcutta 30th Sept.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to:—
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.
Telephone: Central 1030. Agents. [17

BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE
Joint Service of the
BLUE FUNNEL LINE
(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)
AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "ANTILOCHUS" ... ... Via Suez Canal 10th September.
S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE" ... ... Via Suez Canal 24th September

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
For Freight and Paticulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, HONGKONG AND CANTON. OR THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG. JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON. [21

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	*Pres. Pierce* ...	2nd Sept.
Europe via Suez (letters & papers, London, 5th Aug., & parcels 29th July) ...	*Kashgar* ...	2nd Sept.
Shanghai ...	*Szechuen* ...	3rd Sept.
Shanghai ...	*Macedonia*	3rd Sept.
U.S.A., Canada, Japan & Shanghai ...	*Pres. Grant*	4th Sept.
Australia & Manila ...	*St. Albans*	6th Sept.
Amoy ...	*Takada* ...	6th Sept.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai...	*Emp. of Russia* ...	7th Sept.
Manila ...	*Pres. Pierce* ...	10th Sept.
Japan and Shanghai ...	*Amasone* ...	14th Sept.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
		Thursday, 2nd,
Straits & Calcutta ...	*Namsang* ...	Parcels Noon; Letters 1.00 P M
Fort Bayard ...	*Tai Sze Ma* ...	12.30 P M
Haiphong ...	*Tonkin* ...	12.30 P M
Swatow ...	*Soochow* ...	1.30 P M
Amoy ...	*Kingyuan* ...	5.00 P M
Shanghai ...	*Kashgar* ...	5.00 P M
		Friday, 3rd,
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & *EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 20th Sept. & EUROPE via Siberia (letters and postcards specially superscribed "Via Siberia" only)...	*Emp. of Canada*	Parcels 9.00 A M; Reg. 9.15 A M; Letters 10.00 A M
Saigon ...	*Montevideo Maru* ...	10.00 A M
Manila ...	*Pres. Pierce* ...	1.30 P M
Amoy & Foochow ...	*Hoi Ning* ...	2.00 P M
Shanghai ...	*Linga* ...	5.00 P M
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 1st Oct....	*Macedonia* ...	Parcels 5.00 P M; Reg. 4th, 9.45 A M; Letters 10.30 A M
		Saturday, 4th,
Haiphong ...	*Mingsang* ...	5.00 P M
Shanghai & EUROPE via Siberia (letters & postcards specially superscribed "Via Siberia" only) ...	*Suiyang* ...	5.00 P M
Bangkok ...	*Kweiyang* ...	5.00 P M
		Sunday, 5th,
Manila ...	*Pres. Grant* ...	9.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa ...	*Kaijo Maru* ...	9.00 A M
		Monday, 6th,
Amoy ...	*Szechuen* ...	5.00 P M
		Tuesday, 7th,
Straits and Calcutta ...	*Takada* ...	Parcels 10.00 A M; Letters 11.00 A M
Sandakan ...	*Mausang* ...	12.30 P M
		Wednesday, 8th,
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa ...	*Kotsu Maru* ...	8.30 A M
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 6th Oct.	*Sarpedon* ...	Reg. 9.45 A M; Letters 10.30 A M
Shanghai ...	*Foosing* ...	3.30 P M
Shanghai ...	*Sunning* ...	5.00 P M
		Thursday, 9th,
Wei Hai Wei ...	*Kueichow* ...	2.30 P M
Hoihow and Haiphong ...	*Tean* ...	8.30 A M
Shanghai ...	*Laisang* ...	5.00 P M
		Friday, 10th,
Shanghai ...	*Chenan* ...	5.00 P M
		Saturday, 11th,
Haiphong ...	*Chinhua* ...	8.30 A M
Straits & Calcutta ...	*Kutsang* ...	Parcels Noon; Letters 1.00 P M
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, *Canada, *U.S.A., *C. & *S. America & *EUROPE via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 6th Oct. & EUROPE via Siberia (letters & postcards specially superscribed "Via Siberia" only)	*Pres. Pierce* ...	Parcels Noon; Reg. 4.15 P M; Letters 5.00 P M

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE.

"SARPEDON" 8th Sept. Mars., L'don., R'dam. & Glasgow.
"HELENUS" 21st Sept. Mars., L'don., R'dam. & Hamburg.
"CALCHAS" 5th Oct. Mars., L'don., R'dam. & Hamburg.
"PATROCLUS" 20th Oct. Mars., L'don., R'dam. & Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"TELEMACHUS" 20th Sept. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"ATREUS" 20th Oct. Genoa, Havre and Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE.

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA)
"TALTHYBIUS" 16th Sept. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"PHILOTETES" 7th Oct. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"ANTILOCHUS" 10th Sept. New York, Boston & Baltimore.
"TEUCER" 22nd Oct. New York, Boston & Baltimore.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"SARPEDON" 8th Sept. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATROCLUS" 20th Oct. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"ANTENOR" 17th Nov. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"HECTOR" 15th Dec. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to:—

Butterfield & Swire,
Agents. [6

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up $20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $27,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: Hongkong.

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Deputy Chairman.
W. H. Bell, Esq. J. A. Plummer, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq. T. G. Weall, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq. H. P. White, Esq.
G. M. Young, Esq.
Chief Manager: A. H. Barlow, Esq.

Branches:—

Amoy	Hongkew	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Rangoon
Batavia	Ipoh	Saigon
Bombay	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Kuala Pilah	Sourabaya
Colombo	London	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Lyons	Tientsin
Foochow	Malacca	Tokyo
Haiphong	Manila	Tsingtao
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	
Harbin	Peking	

Current Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1926. [25

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
A. H. BARLOW, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1926. [2

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
Head Office:
96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital...Frs.72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ...Frs.68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund Frs.59,667,283.54

Branches:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Pondicherry
Battambang	Hongkong	Saigon
Canton	Mengtze	Shanghai
Djibouti	Noumea	Singapore
FortBayard	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Yunnanfou

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industrial et Commercial; Société Générale.
In London: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
In New York: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trusty Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposit according counts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
A. LECOT, Manager.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [32

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.
Head Office: Hongkong.
10, Des Vœux Road Central.

Authorized Capital $10,000,000
Paid-up Capital 5,000,000
Reserve Fund 1,200,000

Branches and Agencies.

Canton	Osaka	Haiphong
London	Singapore	Batavia
Seattle	Melbourne	Kowloon
Nagasaki	Calcutta	New York
Tientsin	Saigon	Kobe
Manila	San Francisco	Peking
Bombay	Taipeh	Rangoon
Shanghai	Tokyo	Sourabaya
Paris	Penang	Semarang
Honolulu		

Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.
Safe Deposit Boxes To Let.
Kan Tong Po, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1926.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.
Head Office: Hongkong.
Established 1912.

Authorized Capital $1,200,000
Paid Up Capital $1,082,925
Silver Reserve Fund $ 700,000
Branches:—Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Swatow, Bangkok, New York and San Francisco.
Correspondents in all Principal Cities of the World.
London Bankers:—The Lloyds Bank, Limited.
Every description of banking business transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes in various sizes to be let from $5.00 to $40.00 yearly.
LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.
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COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

September 1st, 1926.

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	2/3
Bank Bills, on demand ...	2/3 1/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/3½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/3 1/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/3 3/16
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	1,730 nom
Credits, 4 months' sight ...	nom.
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	52⅞
Credits, at 60 days' sight...	54r
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Tranfer ... / Bank Bills, on demand...	144½
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ... / Bank Bills, on demand..	144½
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight ... / Private, 30 days' sight...	nom.
On Yokohama.—On demand...	109½
On Manila.—On demand ...	105½
On Singapore.—On demand...	93⅞
On Batavia.—On demand ...	130
On Haiphong.—On demand ...	nom.
On Saigon.—On demand ...	nom.
On Bangkok.—On demand ...	85½
Sovereign, Bank's Buying rate	8v
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael ...	—
Bar Silver, per oz. ...	29⅜

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Head Office:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches:

Bangkok	Kandy	Penang
Batavia	Karachi	Port Louis (Mauritius)
Bombay	Kota Bharu	Rangoon
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo	Kuantan (Pahang)	Simla
Delhi	Madras	Singapore
Galle	New York	Sourabaya
Hongkong		
Howrah		

Hongkong Branches:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.
C. L. C. SANDES, Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, June 17th, 1926. [29

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.
(Incorporated in France).
6, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

Head Office:
74, rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital .....Frs. 20,000,000
Reserves .....Frs. 11,160,000
Special Working Capital .....Frs. 50,000,000

Branches:

Paris	Lyons	Marseilles
Saigon	Haiphong	Hanoi
Peking	Shanghai	Tientsin
Canton	Hongkong	

Bankers:
France: Société Generalé, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
London: Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Correspondents throughout the World.
A. ROLLIN, Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1925.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
(Taiwan Ginko.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ...Yen 45,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ....Yen 39,375,000

Head Office:—Taipeh, Formosa.

Branches:
Japan:—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
Formosa:—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makong, Nanto, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takao, Tamsui, Toen, Heito, Taito.
China:—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
Others:—Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

London Bankers:
The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Africa, &c.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.
T. TAKAGI, Manager,
Hongkong Branch,
3, Des Vœux Road, Central.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1926. [27

B-418 This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

THE BANK OF CHINA.
行業銀中
(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital...$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 19,760,200.00
Reserve Fund 9,864,398.69

Head Office:—Peking.
Hongkong Branch:—4, Queen's Road Central.
Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.
London Bankers:—The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
New York Bankers:—The Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, The Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on Approved Securities.
Special facilities for domestic exchange.
TSUYEE PEI, Manager.
Hongkong, January 16th, 1926. [38

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Netherlands Trading Society).

Established 1824.
Hongkong Branch established 1906.

Authorized Capital	Guilders	150,000,000 (£12,500,000)
Paid-up Capital	,,	80,000,000 (£6,666,670)
Reserve Fund	,,	21,117,340 (£1,759,778)
Special Reserves	,,	22,660,000 (£1,888,330)

Head Office:—Amsterdam.
Eastern Head Office:—Batavia.
Branches:—Bandjermasin, Bandoeng, Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Djember, Djokjakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Kota-Radja, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pecalongan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaia, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden.
London Bankers:—National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
Correspondents all over the World.
Banking Business of Every Description.
J. C. MAASSEN, Acting Manager.
34]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital fully paid-up) .....Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 86,500,000
Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches and Agencies at:

Batavia	Kai Yuen	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Soerabaya
Buenos Ayres	Kobe	San Francisco
Calcutta	London	Seattle
Canton	Lyons	Semarang
Changchun	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Manila	Singapore
Fengtien (Mukden)	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Hamburg	Nagoya	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Tsinanfu
Interest allowed on Current Accounts.	Peking	Tsingtau
Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

C. ARIMA, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1926. [35

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

	Roubles.
Capital (Fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kup. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Govt.	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office:
64, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.
Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
New York: The Irving Bank; Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.
Branches in Asia:

Changchun	Harbin	Peking
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai
Dairen	Kashgar	Tientsin
Hailar	Manchouli	Urumtsihi
Hankow	Newchwang	Yokohama

Hongkong Branch:
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the Principal Cities of the World bought and sold.
L. BAINES, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Head Office: London.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £3,000,000

Agencies and Branches.

Aloe Star (Malay States)	Iloilo	Rangoon
Amritsar	Ipoh	Saigon
Bangkok	Karachi	Semarang
Batavia	Klang	Seremban
Bombay	Kobe	Shanghai
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	Kuala Pilah	Sourabaya
Cawnpore	Kuching	Taiping
Cebu	Madras	(P.M.S.)
Colombo	Medan	Tavoy
Delhi	Manila	Tientsin
Haiphong	New York	Tokyo
Hamburg	Peking	Tsingtao
Hankow	Penang	Yokohama
Harbin	Peshawar	Zamboanga
Hongkong	Pukeh	(Philippine Islands).

Foreign Exchange and General Banking Business transacted.
Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.
Hongkong, August 1st, 1926. [30

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.
AN AMERICAN BANK.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS U.S. $3,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
37, Wall Street, NEW YORK.

BRANCHES:
SHANGHAI.

General Banking and Exchange Business.
Interest Allowed on all Deposits.
Rates on Application.
London and Paris Agents:
EQUITABLE TRUST Co., of N.Y.
38] D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to send Home

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